

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

34 *** PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1974 Established 1887

Kissinger Reports Progress Made in Talks With Sadat

By Bernard Gwertzman

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said after a total of five hours of talks with President Anwar as "encouraged" by the progress made toward reaching or the next round of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

It's Turn the West Pravda

Stephen S. Wren

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's decision to meet with Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat, chastised for a new economic policy, opened the country to a new economic investment.

concern was specifically over the policy to May to rebuild the Egyptian economy.

lmy was originally to visit Moscow last week for a meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

As Oil Rig off Egypt

Oct. 10 (AP).—Officials of Houston said today that the company oil rig in the Gulf of Suez.

vo Dutch Deputies Accuse Dassault Firm of Bribe Bid on Aircraft Choice

mes Goldsborough

Oct. 10 (IHT).—Two of the Dutch parliament used a French aircraft Société des Avions Dassault, of bribing them to choose the French Mirage F1.

petition among international aircraft producers to win parts of the estimated \$20-billion market for about 350 jet fighters to coming years.

here that it was considering legal action against the Dutch deputies.

Mr. Dankert was less precise in his public charges, but apparently has indicated a similar offer in his letter to the Justice Ministry.

There are indications that the four countries are leaning toward one of the U.S. planes. Representatives of the four recently returned from the United States, where the two planes are being tested, and announced that they would not pick a plane until January.



Labor party leader Harold Wilson and his wife, Mary, at London polling place.

American, Two Belgians Win Nobel In Medicine for Cell-Biology Work

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (UPI).—An American and two Belgians, pioneers in cell biology, won the 1974 Nobel Prize in medicine today for their research in the detection and treatment of cancer.

Dr. Claude, born in Longlier, Belgium, has also worked at Rockefeller University. He returned to Belgium in 1949 to head the Jules Bordet Institute in Brussels.

Dr. Claude, born in Longlier, Belgium, has also worked at Rockefeller University. He returned to Belgium in 1949 to head the Jules Bordet Institute in Brussels.



George Palade



Albert Claude



Christian de Duve

Computers Predict Clear Majority

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The governing Labor party led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson appeared this morning to be on the verge of victory in Britain's general election.

With more than two-thirds of the votes counted, Labor had taken seat after seat from the opposition Conservatives and seemed to be virtually assured of a working majority in the 635-seat House of Commons.

Computers predicted an overall lead for Labor of about 10 seats in the Commons, after previously forecasting a margin approaching 30.

Conservative 143 Loss 11
Labor 230 Gain 12
Liberal 5 Loss 1

"I think we shall have a small overall majority," Mr. Wilson said at 1:45 a.m. "I think we shall be able to form a new administration."

Mr. Wilson said, "I now look like forming my fourth administration."

But Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath refused to concede defeat. "It's much too early to tell," he said in a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

Leaders re-elected. All three party leaders were re-elected. Mr. Wilson won in Hynion with almost the same majority as the one he obtained in February.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Home Secretary Roy Jenkins were also returned, as was Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Labor party defectors Christopher Mayhew, who joined the Liberals, and Dick Taverne, a minority party candidate, both were defeated.

The forecasts announced by the television networks were based on questions to voters in key districts as they emerged from the polling stations. The first results of the polling, however, were inconclusive.

Fewer than 30 million voters went to the polls in a turnout that fell short of the 70 per cent in February. A low turnout traditionally favors the Conservatives but, if the predictions are right, it did not help this time.

Mr. Wilson called the election in an effort to win an absolute majority in the Commons and end the parliamentary uncertainty arising from the inconclusive results seven months ago.

In the February election, the Labor party won 37.3 per cent, their lowest share of the vote since 1931; the Conservatives, 38.1; the Liberals, 19.3 and others 5.4. Although the Tories captured a larger share of the popular vote then, Labor emerged with more seats and Mr. Wilson went to 10 Downing Street.

Nearly 2,200 candidates fought for the seats in yesterday's voting, which started at 7 a.m. and ended at 10 p.m. The last public opinion poll, conducted by the Opinion Research Center and published in the Evening Standard, gave Labor a lead of 7.4 per cent, more than enough to end the parliamentary deadlock.

The Labor party went into the election with 298 seats in the Commons, 20 short of a majority.

Schmidt Sets U.S. Visit. Bonn, Oct. 10 (AP).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will travel to Washington on Dec. 5 to discuss "matters of bilateral interest" with President Ford, a government spokesman said today.

When Parliament was dissolved last month, the Conservatives held 296; Liberals 15, including one Labor defector; Scottish Nationalists 7, and the Welsh Nationalists 2, with the rest scattered among others including hard-line loyalists from Northern Ireland. There were two vacancies.

The British have not held two elections so close together in this century, and the rhetoric all during the year and through the three-week campaign contributed

to a sense of national weariness with politics and politicians.

Voters across the country said they went through the campaign without enthusiasm and they talked of their disenchantment with politicians, and their cynicism and bewilderment over whether any party possessed solutions to the nation's problems. Before the voting, the pollsters reported an unusually large bloc of undecided.

Many voters said the politicians (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Conservative leader Edward Heath after voting.

White House Bars Boston Bid For Troop Aid on Integration

BOSTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—The White House, responding to a statement by the mayor here, said today that there is no reason to send federal marshals to assist in implementing the court-ordered busing plan to provide school integration.

White House Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen said, "The maintenance of law and order in Boston is the job first of city authorities and secondly of state authorities."

Mayor Kevin White said today that he would not cooperate with any new school integration plans until the federal government provided assistance in guaranteeing the safety of schoolchildren.

Mr. White said that the government should send in federal troops and U.S. marshals to help pay for implementing the current school-busing program here. School officials are scheduled to submit a second phase of the plan to the courts in December.

Mr. Hushen said that the federal government was not a party to the suit which resulted in the busing plan. As for the mayor's comments, Mr. Hushen said, "His remedies lie within the state."

Mr. Hushen turned aside questions on Mr. White's assertion that President Ford was "taunting" Boston into "becoming another Little Rock."

Mr. White charged that Mr. Ford, during a news conference in Washington yesterday, was inflaming the situation here. Mr. Ford had said that he did not think the court-ordered busing program was "the best solution to quality education in Boston."

"President Ford's statement yesterday," Mr. White said, "acts to impede the enforcement of the federal court order to desegregate Boston's public schools and thus threatens the safety of our schoolchildren."

"In so doing, he has jeopardized the civil and human rights of the citizens of this city, and his statements challenge the rule of law throughout this land."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen, speaking before hearing of Mr. White's statement, ruled out federal intervention in the Boston school desegregation controversy unless and until "resources available at the local and state level" are fully used.

Two white girls were beaten by a gang of black teen-agers outside Dorchester High School and were hospitalized with bruises. A few blocks away, police broke up groups of blacks who were stoning passing cars.

Gov. Sargent ordered state policemen into Boston after a federal judge rejected Mr. White's request for 125 federal marshals to help restore order.

The mayor's office said last night that Gov. Sargent had placed 300 state police and 100 Metropolitan District police under the command of Boston Police Commissioner Robert Duggan and Police Superintendent Joseph Jordan.

Stocks Surge As Trade Hits 22-Month High

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (IHT).

Prices surged ahead for the second consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today in the heaviest trading—more than 26 million shares changed hands—in 22 months.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 17 points following its 33-point increase in yesterday's session. Story Page 9.

Death Threat to Archbishop Is Alleged at Jerusalem Trial

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The defense for the Most Rev. Elias Chacour, Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, on trial for allegedly smuggling weapons to Arab guerrillas, told the court today that an Israeli security agent threatened the prelate with death if he retracted a purported confession.

The panel of three district judges ordered the agent to testify behind closed doors tomorrow and said it would rule later on the admissibility of the evidence.

More Evicted As Squatters On West Bank

TEL AVIV, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Army troops evicted dozens of religious Jewish squatters from the occupied West Bank of Jordan today in a dispute that has spread to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's coalition cabinet.

Discussions in the government over the squatters' demands occurred on the eve of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Israel Saturday night. Mr. Kissinger will hold two meetings with government leaders, the Foreign Ministry said.

Troops sealed off an area near Jericho and rounded up about 100 squatters who had been in the Ein Ol region since Tuesday night, reports said. About 500 squatters were evicted from other West Bank areas yesterday.

No Official Comment

The military command and authorities of the West Bank military government declined to comment on the situation.

The leftist Mapam party in Mr. Rabin's coalition said that unless the ruling Labor party took stricter measures against the squatters and forced the National Religious party to cease supporting the illegal settlers it would not vote for the religious party's entry into the government.

The religious party bowed to Mapam's demands and said that although it supported the squatters in principle, it could not agree with their bid to set up settlements not authorized by the government.

The religious party did not join Mr. Rabin's government in June, but its Central Committee since has voted to become part of the coalition. The move was strengthened by Mr. Rabin bowing his power from a majority of one to a majority of 11 in the Knesset.

Cuba Notifies Pell and Javits It Will Free 4 U.S. Prisoners

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT)—The Cuban government notified Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., yesterday that it was releasing four U.S. citizens from prison as a gesture of goodwill.

The two senators visited Cuba for three days late last month and asked Premier Fidel Castro about the situation of political prisoners and U.S. citizens detained on the island.

The State Department said it had 33 U.S. citizens listed as being in prison in Cuba and it assumed that some of the Americans who hijacked airplanes to Cuba are also in detention there.

The names of the four Americans to be released were listed in a telegram transmitted to the senators as follows:

David Bruce Nirenberg of Upper Merion, Pa., and his companion, Susan Lane Brown of

South Royalton, Va., Philip Burris of Oakland, Calif., and his companion, Richard Peter Johnson, who is believed to be from Pennsylvania.

'Nonpolitical Offenses'

The State Department said the four were among eight Americans sentenced by Cuban courts for "nonpolitical offenses." Twenty-five Americans are being held on political charges, the spokesman said.

Nirenberg and Miss Brown were arrested on May 17, 1973, when their yacht entered Cuban waters near Havana, and they were found guilty of carrying narcotics. Each was sentenced to four years and fined \$8,000.

Burris and Johnson landed their own airplane in Cuba on Nov. 14, 1970, and were sentenced to four years in prison and \$350 fines. They also were charged with carrying drugs.

The message from the Cuban authorities was conveyed to the senators by Dusan Spacil, ambassador of Czechoslovakia, which has represented Cuban interests here since the United States broke relations with Havana in 1961.

Not Toward U.S.

The telegram said: "The Cuban government appreciates highly the gesture of goodwill by the senators in coming to Cuba, as a response to their initiative and a gesture of goodwill toward the government of the United States, and as Fidel Castro indicated in his interview with the two senators, the Cuban government has decided to release four American prisoners and has asked the Czechoslovak ambassador to inform the two senators immediately."

In an action yesterday related to Cuba, the House Foreign Affairs Committee rejected a "preliminary" proposal to lift sanctions against aid to Havana and trade with Cuba. The vote was 23 to 4. The proposal was submitted in the form of a foreign aid bill amendment by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass.

Disaster Drill Too Real in N.J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Oct. 10 (AP)—A civil defense drill her put 132 persons in the hospital, including 28 actual casualties.

The 38 were treated for smoke inhalation after smoke bombs were set off during the drill last night. The others were simulated casualties.

The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Yugoslavia will send delegates to a preliminary meeting of European Communist parties in Warsaw next Wednesday, the Yugoslav Communist party Presidium said. The meeting, being staged on Soviet initiative, will prepare a conference of European parties.

Yugoslavia in Red Parley



VISITOR—Attendants helping U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now on a Mideast tour, don slippers before visiting the Mohammed Ali mosque in Cairo yesterday.

Kissinger Reports Progress In Talks With Sadat in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed as warm and cordial as on his previous visits in the past year, and the secretary seemed at home greeting Egyptian officials whom he has gotten to know.

The Cairo press has also not lost interest in the man whom Mr. Sadat once called "the magi-

clan" for his successful disengagement mediation. Mr. Kissinger's arrival and first round of talks were given banner-headline treatment in the press, and when Mr. Kissinger went sightseeing today he was accompanied by as usual by dozens of photographers.

Mohammed Ali Mosque

Mr. Kissinger visited the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, built in the 19th century, and at one point had to ask the television cameramen to turn off their lights so that he could see the interior of the building.

His aides said that although Mr. Kissinger has been sometimes inconvenienced by the photographers, he appreciated the political value for the United States of having his picture published throughout the Arab world paying homage to famous Moslem religious and cultural sites such as the Mohammed Ali Mosque and the Coptic Museum, in which he also spent an hour today.

On previous visits to Egypt, Mr. Kissinger has visited the pyramids on the outskirts of Cairo, the Egyptian Museum, containing mummies and artifacts of ancient times, as well as the tombs, monuments and relics of Aswan and Luxor.

UN Officials See Better Policing Of Turks' Opium

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (NYT)—United Nations officials involved in the fight against the illicit drug trade have expressed satisfaction with the new method of processing opium poppies that Turkey has decided to impose on its farmers.

The new method, an official said, will greatly simplify the policing of the poppy crops to prevent the diversion of opium to drug-traffickers. He described the decision as the "most satisfactory solution possible short of a complete halt to poppy growing."

In July, Turkey upset U.S. and international authorities by repealing the ban it had imposed in 1973 on opium-poppies cultivation. Until that year, it was estimated as much as 80 per cent of the heroin reaching the United States had come from opium produced in Turkey.

After months of protest, Turkey recently notified the UN that it had decided "in principle" to impose a process known as "poppy straw."

Instead of extracting the opium gum by lancing the poppy, the farmer would have to allow the poppy pod to dry out on the plant in the field and then harvest the entire plant for delivery to the government. The government monopoly would then process it into morphine to meet the legitimate world medical needs for codeine and other pain-relieving drugs.

Peking Minister, In Bonn, Supports European Unity

BONN, Oct. 10 (AP)—China's deputy foreign minister today stressed Peking's support of European unification. Chiao Kuan-hua, completing two days of consultations here, said that European unification was in the interests of all nations progressing against hegemony and "just for power."

He also said that the question of German reunification should be resolved according to the wishes of the citizens of East and West Germany.

Mr. Chiao's comments were made at a meeting with leading West German politicians and businessmen hosted by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Chiao received assurances from Bonn on broadening trade and technological exchanges. Mr. Genscher said that trade between the two nations would reach 1.4 billion marks (about \$547 million) this year, and said the value would increase next year.

Mr. Chiao showed special interest in exchanging scientists, technicians and students with West Germany, sources said.

Plague in SW Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two persons have died of bubonic plague and 50 have been hospitalized, health authorities announced here yesterday. The plague, which broke out in an area west of Ondangwa among the Owambo people, has been restricted, they said.

Russia Finds Scapegoat for Art Dispute

Party Paper Cites Removal of Official

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (NYT)—The Communist party disclosed yesterday the removal of a Moscow district party official in charge of the region where authorities forcefully broke up an unofficial art exhibit in September, arousing an international outcry.

The dismissal of B. N. Chaplin, first party secretary of the Cherepukhinsky district of Moscow was reported in a small item in Moskovskaya Pravda, the organ of the city party committee.

Soviet sources said that Mr. Chaplin was being made the scapegoat for the mishandling of the art exhibit on Sept. 15, but that it was highly doubtful that he had been the official with ultimate responsibility for the suppression of the exhibit. The attack has focused principally on Vladimir Yagodin, conservative party secretary in charge of the ideological section of the Moscow city party committee.

Close Ties

Mr. Yagodin, an alternate member of the powerful party Central Committee, is reported to have close links with Mikhail Suslov, one of the top four leaders in the party's ruling Politburo who specializes in ideological matters.

Western diplomats have noted that the unofficial artists have dealt throughout with city officials, meaning that Mr. Yagodin's department had to be informed of the plans for the art show. He would necessarily have been consulted, Soviet sources said.

But it was impossible, the sources said, to know whether Mr. Yagodin had ordered the forcible suppression of the exhibit on orders from Mr. Suslov or Viktor Grishin, the Moscow city party chief, also a member of the ruling Politburo, or if he acted on his own.

Very Active

Mr. Yagodin has been described by usually informed Soviet sources as an extremely active party official who has asserted his authority without checking with Mr. Grishin and with self-confidence that suggested secret backing from someone in the top level leadership, probably Mr. Suslov.

Diplomatic sources noted that Mr. Yagodin, far from having been visibly disciplined for the affair, had recently been sent abroad as the head of a relatively important party delegation.

Mr. Chaplin's removal and replacement by V. T. Polunin, the second secretary of the Cherepukhinsky district, contradicted the stout defense of violent suppression of the exhibition printed in Moskovskaya Pravda on Sept. 29, the day when a second exhibition was allowed to take place without official interference.

Victory for Labor Seen in British Electi

(Continued from Page 1)

had failed to set forth clear solutions to the nation's problems, including inflation, which is now running at 17 per cent a year. Even Mr. Wilson acknowledged that he detected boredom among the electorate.

Since ousting Mr. Heath and the Tories in February, Mr. Wilson had concentrated primarily on insuring his re-election. He settled with the coal miners, on strike all during the earlier campaign, announced subsidies on bread, butter, milk and cheese, and abolished the wage controls of the ousted Tory government.

Mr. Wilson, who has been leader of his party since 1963, based his campaign on his vague "social contract" with the trade unions, a voluntary arrangement of pay restraint designed to curb inflationary pay demands. He said this was the only way to work with the unions and he rejected Tory arguments that it was a form of appeasement doomed to failure.

For his part, Mr. Heath and his Tories banked on changing their image as the "confrontation party" that provoked the miners' strike last winter, the three-day week for much of British industry and widespread power blackouts. Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to suggest that a return of the Tories could well lead to another bleak winter because of their past failure in dealing with the unions.

This time, the Conservatives pledged to form a government of "national unity" and promised a "national contract" of all forces in society willing to work together on answers to the economic crisis.

U.S. Embassy to Open In E. Berlin on Nov. 1

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin will begin its official work on Nov. 1, it was learned today. Informal sources said that an advance party led by Brandon Grove, who will be the No. 2 man in the embassy, will arrive in East Berlin about Oct. 20.

The United States and East Germany initiated diplomatic relations Sept. 4. The newly appointed ambassador to East Germany, John Sherman Cooper, is expected to arrive in East Berlin about Dec. 1, the sources said.

Etna Active Again

CATANIA, Sicily, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mount Etna, Europe's most active volcano, poured lava down its slopes today in its first major eruption since the spring of 1971.

U.S., Russia Differ On Copyright Law

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet copyright officials acknowledged today that disagreement remains over what materials may be reproduced in the two countries without payment of royalties.

"It is no secret that there have been some misunderstandings," Barbara Ringer, U.S. registrar of copyrights, said after five days of discussions with officials of the Soviet Copyright Agency.



GUERRILLA VIEWPOINT—Radames Mendez Vargas, leader of a guerrilla band held hostages in Santo Domingo, answering newsmen's questions in Panama.

7 Dominican Guerrillas Free 7 Hostages

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Seven leftist guerrillas, who held seven hostages in the Venezuelan Consulate for nearly 13 days, freed their captives yesterday and flew to asylum in Panama, where they promised "other actions against the Dominican government."

The hostages—exhausted and hungry—were greeted outside the consulate by shouting, sobbing relatives.

The Dominican Airlines jet carrying the guerrillas arrived in Panama late last night.

In an airport news conference in Panama, guerrilla leader Radames Mendez Vargas read a statement saying, "A war is not lost with one battle. There will be other actions against the Dominican government."

Barbara Hutchison, a U.S. Embassy public relations officer, and the other hostages—two Venezuelan consular officials, a Spanish priest and three Dominicans—spent their entire captivity in a small second-floor room of the consulate under guerrilla guns.

Miss Hutchison, 47, and U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwicz were taken to the ambassador's residence in a chauffeur-driven limousine. An embassy spokesman said she was "fine" and resting.

The guerrillas were given a safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in

Withdraws Opposition

Ford Modifies Oil-Depletion Stance

Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—President Ford reversed himself today, withdrawing his unequivocal opposition to continuation of oil depletion allowances.

Mr. Ford said that full phaseout of oil depletion allowances, which would be sold on a free market basis, and he thinks that many oil producers would be glad to trade the percentage depletion in order to achieve the important result of the free market for oil.

Mr. Nessen added that the President continues to favor the immediate phaseout of foreign oil depletion allowances.

A clarification of the President's new position, which Mr. Nessen called a "clarification," came after protests from congressmen from oil-producing states.

Mr. Nessen said with a smile: "Some people called up to find out what he actually said."

What Mr. Ford said at his news conference yesterday, when asked if the oil-depletion allowance should be phased out, was: "The answer is yes."

Mr. Nessen said at one point during a wide-ranging briefing today called that answer "imprecise."

He added that there was "no basic change in the administration's position."

Mr. Ford's answer yesterday came in response to a follow-up question asking him to clarify the difference between his support for a House Ways and Means "tax-reform package" which would phase out oil-depletion allowances—and the testimony of Treasury Secretary William Simon favoring them.

In effect, the White House statement today put Mr. Ford behind Mr. Simon's testimony and may encourage oil company lobbyists to renew their effort to remove the depletion phaseout from the bill.

The depletion allowance saves oil companies about \$3 billion a year in taxes.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford still supported the bill as a package and recognized that not all of its provisions would be agreeable to him.

The phaseout of oil-depletion allowances—which would increase federal revenues—was vital to the overall bill if it is to stay within budget guidelines and meet its other objectives, including tax relief for low-income wage earners.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

read reporters a statement which said:

"As long as the price of oil continues to be controlled, the President believes that elimination of the percentage depletion allowance on domestic oil production would be a mistake. The President thinks that oil should be sold on a free market basis, and he thinks that many oil producers would be glad to trade the percentage depletion in order to achieve the important result of the free market for oil."

Mr. Nessen added that the President continues to favor the immediate phaseout of foreign oil depletion allowances.

A clarification of the President's new position, which Mr. Nessen called a "clarification," came after protests from congressmen from oil-producing states.

Mr. Nessen said with a smile: "Some people called up to find out what he actually said."

What Mr. Ford said at his news conference yesterday, when asked if the oil-depletion allowance should be phased out, was: "The answer is yes."

Mr. Nessen said at one point during a wide-ranging briefing today called that answer "imprecise."

He added that there was "no basic change in the administration's position."

Mr. Ford's answer yesterday came in response to a follow-up question asking him to clarify the difference between his support for a House Ways and Means "tax-reform package" which would phase out oil-depletion allowances—and the testimony of Treasury Secretary William Simon favoring them.

In effect, the White House statement today put Mr. Ford behind Mr. Simon's testimony and may encourage oil company lobbyists to renew their effort to remove the depletion phaseout from the bill.

The depletion allowance saves oil companies about \$3 billion a year in taxes.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford still supported the bill as a package and recognized that not all of its provisions would be agreeable to him.

The phaseout of oil-depletion allowances—which would increase federal revenues—was vital to the overall bill if it is to stay within budget guidelines and meet its other objectives, including tax relief for low-income wage earners.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mansfield Says Ford's Plan Implies Nixon's Policies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said today that Ford's anti-inflation plan resembles the Nixon administration.

At the same time, Mansfield said, the plan resembles the Nixon administration's policies of "tax-reform package" which would phase out oil-depletion allowances—and the testimony of Treasury Secretary William Simon favoring them.

In effect, the White House statement today put Mr. Ford behind Mr. Simon's testimony and may encourage oil company lobbyists to renew their effort to remove the depletion phaseout from the bill.

The depletion allowance saves oil companies about \$3 billion a year in taxes.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford still supported the bill as a package and recognized that not all of its provisions would be agreeable to him.

The phaseout of oil-depletion allowances—which would increase federal revenues—was vital to the overall bill if it is to stay within budget guidelines and meet its other objectives, including tax relief for low-income wage earners.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

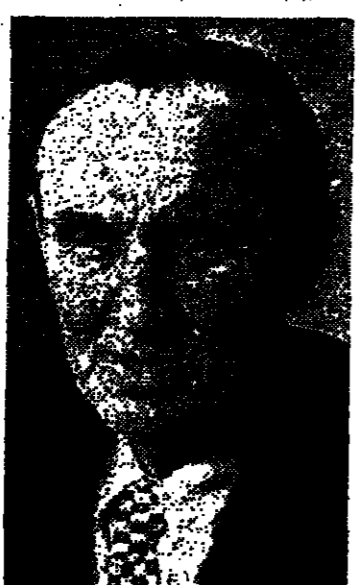
Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.



Mike Mansfield



CATWALK—With nine lives in front of him, this fearless little fellow in Cincinnati tests out pumpkins for that holiday that comes at the end of the month.

Ford Urges Republican Gains To Help Him Fight Inflation

By Jules Witcover

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—On the political stump for the second time this week, President Ford put a partisan coloration on his fight against inflation last night by tying its success to the prevention of a Democratic sweep in this fall's congressional elections.

At a \$150-a-plate Republican fund-raising testimonial dinner for former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, the President argued that preservation of a viable two-party system, threatened in the wake of Watergate, is a vital ingredient in the inflation fight.

Mr. Ford asked Pennsylvanians to elect Republican candidates "who will be inflation fighters and energy savers," and specifically Sen. Richard Schweiker, seeking a second Senate term, and Drew Lewis, former state Republican finance chairman, who is running for governor against incumbent Democrat Milton Shapp.

But in advance of the President's speech, Sen. Schweiker called Mr. Ford's proposal for a 5-per-cent income surtax, a key element in the President's anti-inflation program, "a travesty" and Mr. Lewis told reporters there was "no way I can support in good conscience a surtax."

Both Sen. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis complained that the surtax as proposed, against incomes above \$15,000, placed an unfair burden on middle-income taxpayers.

The President, however, hammered at Democratic spenders as the enemies of his inflation and energy fights.

"If the Democrats make substantial net gains in the U.S. House and Senate next month," he said, "it could result in a 'vote-pool' 94th Congress in January—a Congress that could run the country through a lopsided power over the ability to spend. It could result in a new wave of inflationary spending and far-out experimentation such as that which followed the massive Democratic victories of 1964."

The President said Republican losses in four of five special House elections earlier this year—one of them in central Pennsylvania for a seat held by a Republican for 25 years—have taught the party a lesson.

"In Pennsylvania and nationwide, Republicans must unify, mobilize, work together," he said. "We must draw a line of resolve in the national interest—a line which must be held if we are to celebrate our 200th birthday as a nation that has taken on and solved its biggest peacetime problem ever."

"We must stand up and fight for the preservation of a viable two-party system that will also serve us all as a viable inflation-fighting and energy-saving system."

Mr. Ford called the public response to his inflation fight

"heart-warming" but said Congress's reaction "has been less so—at least from some members of Congress." He noted that with the elections less than a month away, some may be concerned "that the voters may rise up in their wrath and turn them out of office if they support the tough measures I consider necessary to whip inflation." But, he said, "I have greater faith than that in the American people."

The President brought his combination fight against inflation and the Democrats to a state that is expected to keep both its Republican senator, Mr. Schweiker, and its Democratic governor, Mr. Shapp. Sen. Schweiker is running against Democratic Mayor Peter Flaherty of Pittsburgh.

The battle in the House delegation is centered on three congressional districts in which three Republican incumbents are not running and the Democrats hope to make pickups to widen their current 14-11 lead in the state delegation. Also, the Republicans are trying to win back the seat in the Johnstown area they lost in the special election, when Democrat John Murtha narrowly beat Republican Harry Fox in a race marked by the heavy influx of organized labor support for Mr. Murtha.

Mills Admits Role in Incident Involving Woman, Alcohol

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., conceded today that he had been riding in a limousine stopped by police for reckless driving early Monday morning. He attributed previous denials of his presence in the car to a misunderstanding with his aides.

In a three-page statement issued in response to "unprecedented publicity given an unfortunate incident," Rep. Mills, chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, said that the ride in his speeding auto had followed "a small bon voyage party" that he had given for the cousin of a close friend.

The Arkansas Democrat, 65, who is seeking re-election in less than a month, added that while he was "embarrassed and humiliated by the entire turn of events," he planned to return tomorrow to his congressional office, which he has avoided all week.

An official of the U.S. Park Police, whose officers halted Rep. Mills' 1973 Lincoln Continental, said yesterday that the congressman was "intoxicated" and was bleeding from the nose and cheek when he stepped from the car.

According to Assistant Police Chief Franklin Arthur, one of the congressman's three women companions, Annabella Battistella, leaped from the auto into the Tidal Basin, a boating pool adjacent to the Jefferson Memorial, and had to be restrained by policemen after she was pulled ashore.

She also was "obviously intoxicated," Mr. Arthur said.

In his statement, Rep. Mills described Mrs. Battistella and her husband, Eduardo, who live in his suburban Virginia apartment complex, as "close friends." Officials at the local hospital where she was taken after the incident for observation said she identified herself as a stripper.

The veteran congressman said that Mrs. Battistella's cousin, Gloria Sanchez, was due to return to her native Argentina this week, and that he and Mrs. Mills had planned a party in her honor.

But his wife's broken foot had "prevented our entertaining at home and she insisted I take our friends to a public place we had frequented before," he explained.

George Bertran, the manager of Juncanoo, a Washington nightclub with a Caribbean flavor which Rep. Mills frequents, said he had seen the congressman there with Mrs. Battistella, four other women and another man on Sunday evening. Two of the women left the Juncanoo early, he said, adding that he had seen Mrs. Battistella there with Rep. Mills before.

After leaving, Rep. Mills said in his statement, "we then visited another public place and after

a few refreshments, Mrs. Battistella became ill and I enlisted the help of others in our group to assist me in seeing her safely home."

Police said that the auto, traveling "at a high rate of speed" and without its headlights on, was being driven by Albert Capacini, 39, who is also a resident of the Crystal Towers complex where Rep. Mills and the Battistellas live. Mr. Capacini, the congressman explained today, "was unfamiliar with my car and, among other things in the glare of the lighted streets, neglected to turn on the headlights."

"As we proceeded home," Rep. Mills continued, "she attempted to leave the car and I attempted to prevent it. In the ensuing struggle, her elbow struck my glasses and broke them, resulting in a number of small cuts around my nose."

"The next thing I knew," he said, "she was in the water."

Reports of eyewitness accounts of the incident described the congressman and the woman as having struggled in the auto's front seat before she dove into the chilly water, and that she had to be restrained with handcuffs from a second attempt.

World Bank Employee

The initial four-paragraph police report described the matter as a suicide attempt, and did not mention the names of Rep. Mills or any of the others present, including Liliane Kassas, 37, an Egyptian national employed by the World Bank.

Rep. Mills said he wanted to apologize for the "discomfort" that his involvement in the matter had caused well-wishers and his family, especially his wife, who he said "is blaming herself for not accompanying us that night."

Chief Arthur said yesterday at a news conference that two citations for reckless driving or drunkenness had been issued to any of those involved, something he admitted was unusual but not unprecedented.

He added that his men had driven all but Mrs. Battistella back to the Crystal Towers in the congressman's limousine.

In Arkansas, the escapee had battered Rep. Mills' staid image among voters in the 2d Congressional District and also damaged his prospects for an easy re-election.

Leading Democrats there predicted that Rep. Mills now would have trouble defeating Mrs. Judy Petty, a young divorcee who is his Republican opponent. A few of them were saying early today that he could not win.

That was before Rep. Mills' explanation today about the incident. His supporters had been saying that he could salvage the election with a plausible account.



Wilbur Mills

Roger Mears Jr. of Little Rock, the Pulaski County Democratic chairman and a close friend of Rep. Mills, said the congressman's explanation was believable. He predicted that the damage would be negligible, although that view seems to be rare.

"I always thought of him as pretty much of a square," Mr. Mears said. "I thought it was a little out of character for him to be running around that time of night with a go-go dancer and a masseuse. If he was a swinger, I feel like I would have heard of it before now."

Other Democrats were not so confident. Rep. Mills has been saying that he was too busy in Washington to campaign and he has made only a few speeches in his district and has spent almost no money. He does not even have a campaign office.

"The stuff about being too busy up there obviously won't go over very well after Sunday night," a gloomy Mills supporter said. He said Rep. Mills would have to come back and campaign, preferably with his wife, Betty, to win.

Mrs. Petty is not referring to the incident in her campaigning. Everett Ham, her campaign director-said today. She said yesterday only that "it's a personal problem and I have no comment."

Rep. Mills has rarely been opposed in elections in his 24 years in Congress and despite an effective campaign by Mrs. Petty that has attracted national attention he generally was expected to win handily.

Economic Plan Viewed Europeans as Too Modest

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

OCT. 10 (UPI).—Many today saw President Ford's economic program as too modest to make much headway in the immediate future, but the program's long-term goals should be positive, experts predicted.

Mr. Ford too rigorously in his economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

Mr. Ford's economic plan, said Jean in an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas, would not be the last in a series of economic plans.

rate of inflation is half that of the United States.

There was also some disappointment that the oil-conservation measures were not stronger. "Something more than exhortations and appeals to good citizenship are needed," said a Paris banker, who felt that gasoline taxes should have been raised.

Le Monde, a Paris newspaper, observed succinctly that the program contained "no truly original proposals, no measures of control, no structural reforms." With congressional elections coming Nov. 5, it commented, it "could not be the time for boldness."

Mr. Dinet said Mr. Ford was "prudent."

In Zurich, Hans Mast, economist for the Swiss Credit Bank, commended the President for allowing fiscal policy to carry an increasing burden in the fight against inflation.

On this point there was general agreement elsewhere too, that the President had done the right thing. Tight money and high interest rates had been deployed as the main anti-inflation weapons, heightening fears that a shortage of money in the United States as well as Europe, would cause a further rise in bankruptcies and unemployment.

In response to some easing of monetary restraint policies, interest rates have been falling. This trend continued in reaction to the President's message.

Additional Cuts

Mr. Mast said that he would have preferred to see additional cuts in U.S. expenditures rather than a readjustment of the tax burden, which in his analysis could have an inflationary impact.

He reasoned that, in raising the taxes of the rich and middle classes, as proposed by the President, the program would, in effect, take money out of savings, which was marginal income that richer persons put in the bank.

Europeans saw few if any negative effects on their own economies from the Ford program. The external affairs commissioner of the Common Market, Sir Christopher Soames, said in Brussels that the Ford program "may be a considerable contribution to solving the problems that the whole world is going through."

Other Common Market officials were more reserved. "It's a step in the right direction, if it works," was a typical comment.

Abuses Reported In U.S. Hiring in The Nixon Years

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).

—Rep. David Henderson, D-N.C., Chairman of the House Civil Service subcommittee, said today that investigations indicate that improper political influence in federal hiring was widespread in former President Richard Nixon's administration.

Rep. Henderson said that evidence on some alleged hiring abuses had been turned over to special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski. He refused to elaborate.

He said only that the abuses "appear to be tied to" the federal personnel political manual, described at Senate Watergate hearings last year as outlining a system of using federal agency hiring for political patronage.

Rep. Henderson released a report accusing the General Services Administration of improperly applying pressure on job referrals from congressmen, the White House and Mr. Nixon's re-election committee.

Defense Funding Bill Is Signed by Ford

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).

—President Ford signed into law yesterday a Defense Department appropriations bill calling for the spending of \$82 billion, but said that the measure does not provide enough money for South Vietnam and he may have to ask Congress for supplementary funds.

The administration originally had requested \$97 billion for the fiscal year ending next June 30. The bill calls for \$700 million for South Vietnam, but Mr. Ford said that sum was inadequate.

Election Reform Bill Passed By the House and Sent to Ford

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).

—The House passed and sent to President Ford today a bill clamping down on campaign contributions and expenditures and providing public financing of presidential races.

The vote was 365 to 24.

The Senate passed the measure Tuesday. The bill is a compromise blending separate versions approved earlier by the two chambers, and was given impetus by the Watergate disclosures of campaign-fund irregularities.

The bill would restrict presidential candidates to spending \$20 million on the general election campaign and \$10 million on campaigns seeking their party's nomination.

Within those limits, the costs of the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates would be reimbursed from public funds in proportion to their share of the popular vote.

Government financing of presi-

dential primary campaigns would be on a matching basis, with half the money raised privately.

Limits would also apply to the presidential campaign expenditures of the political parties.

Candidates for the Senate and House would continue to finance their campaigns privately.

In general, House candidates would be limited to spending \$70,000 on primary campaigns and \$70,000 on general-election campaigns, while Senate candidates could spend the greater of \$100,000 or eight cents times the voting-age population of their states on primaries, and \$150,000 or 12 cents times the population on general elections.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Open

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).

—Soviet-American negotiations opened in Moscow yesterday on broadening an underground weapons test agreement to include peaceful tests, Tass reported.

Fly by 'Homa' from Europe to Iran, the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.



The 'Homa', legendary bird of Ancient Persia (now Iran), is said

Indian Cabinet Is Overhauled As Economic Woes Increase

LINER BACK IN PORT—The France returning to its home port of Le Havre Wednesday after a month-long sit-in strike at sea. The crew decided to end its "occupation" and leave a 121-man security force on board while union, company and government negotiators decide what to do with the ship, which is now scheduled to be withdrawn from service Oct. 28; several plans are being studied.

Church Dial With Marxists Urged in Ro

Draw in World C
MOSCOW, Oct. 11
Victor Korchnoi an
Karpov today agre
draw in the 10th ga
world chess challeng
Mr. Karpov leads the
Five victories are nee

elling the government to exercise challenges in the early rounds.

After that, Mr. Jaworski said, the defense would have "nearly total control over the makeup of the jury."

The prosecutor asked Judge Shira to require defense lawyers to answer two or three challenges for each one of the government uses up, instead of letting them hold the challenges in reserve.

"This is an extraordinary case in which extraordinary measures to insure fairness, to the parties and to the jury," Mr. Shira said. At present he complained, the number of challenges allocated to the defense, "coupled with the pattern of responses about the Nixon pardon" during closed-door questioning, raises "a possibility of unfairness to the

QUESTION:
Do you expect your Company to buy, rent or construe office space, factories in Europe during the next two

Business readers who answered that their companies need new office space:

Business readers in France	7,104
Business readers in U.K.	4,898
Business readers in Belgium/Luxemburg	3,638
Business readers in Germany	3,308
Business readers in Switzerland	2,938
Business readers in U.S.A.	2,938
Business readers in Italy	1,898
Business readers in Holland	1,608
Other countries	4,208
Total business readers	34,488

"INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE" appears every Fri is becoming an important guide to commercial property leading agents and developers appear here. Your advert might well appear here in order to do business with people are going to need new office space.

Contact our representative in your country (listed in Classifieds on back pages) or write to:

Mr. Max TELEKHO, International Herald Tribune,
21 Rue de Bondy, 75038 Paris, Cedex 08.



ADDITIONAL DUTIES—President Idi Amin Dada of Uganda is also chancellor of the Ugandan University of Makerere and as a part of the nation's 12th anniversary celebrations he presided over a ceremony at which more than 100 students received degrees.

11 Reported Fined In Spain Over Anti-Regime Acts

MADRID, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Authorities have imposed fines of between 100,000 and 300,000 pesetas (\$1,760 to \$5,250) on 11 persons—workers, priests and a lawyer—accused of anti-government activities, newspaper reports said today.

Most of the penalties were imposed under the public-order laws, which empower police to levy fines—without trial or appeal—on violators of the political order.

Most of the fines were connected with a wave of labor unrest and recent police raids on clandestine assemblies of underground labor leaders in church buildings in Madrid and Barcelona.

According to the reports, seven metalworkers were fined \$3,500 each for having fomented strikes in Madrid. Strikes are illegal in Spain.

A Malaga priest and a Madrid priest were fined \$1,760 and \$2,500 respectively for sermons in which they criticized the government.

In Barcelona, the reports said, lawyer Carlos Trias and another person were fined \$5,250 each for their participation in a clandestine assembly.

Greek Regime Is Accused Of Sharing Power With Junta

ATHENS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Radical politician Andreas Papandreu, the first party leader to speak publicly after the end of martial law, today accused the government of sharing power with the military junta which had ruled Greece since 1967.

The 55-year-old U.S.-educated university professor also accused Premier Constantine Karamanlis of trying to restore the monarchy.

Mr. Papandreu, who announced today the merger of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement with the resistance organization Democratic Defense, said, "The government shares its power with the junta, which has [President Phaedon] Glikakis as its symbol."

Democratic Defense is a group of liberal and leftist intellectuals which actively opposed the military dictatorship.

Speaking at a news conference attended by hundreds of cheering youthful supporters, Mr. Papandreu said he did not fear the possibility of another coup.

Mr. Papandreu said the Greek economy was ruined because the junta, which took power after a coup in April, 1967, "sold the country to foreign monopolies and encouraged the formation of a parasitic middle class."

[Former strongman Dimitrios]

"Ioannidis is mainly responsible for the events in Cyprus, which were the biggest national act of treason in the 20th century," he said.

"Power was handed down to the government by the forces which tortured the people, destroyed Cyprus and killed the students at the Polytechnic. Therefore the government is a continuation of the coup."

Mr. Papandreu, who blamed the government for speeding up elections, said Mr. Karamanlis planned to restore the monarchy.

Issue of the Monarchy

The Karamanlis government took over on July 24, after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, pledged to restore democracy and negotiate a settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

The government, which abolished martial law yesterday, set Nov. 17 as the date for general elections. The fate of the monarchy will be decided through a referendum within a month after the elections.

Tuesday most of Mr. Karamanlis' cabinet resigned in preparation for the election. Mr. Karamanlis stayed on as caretaker premier until a new parliament is elected.

Pentagon Doubts Prosecution Over Public Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Defense Department officials have said that it would be virtually impossible to prosecute military deserters who fail to fulfill pledges to perform alternative public service, unless they publicly state their intention to renege.

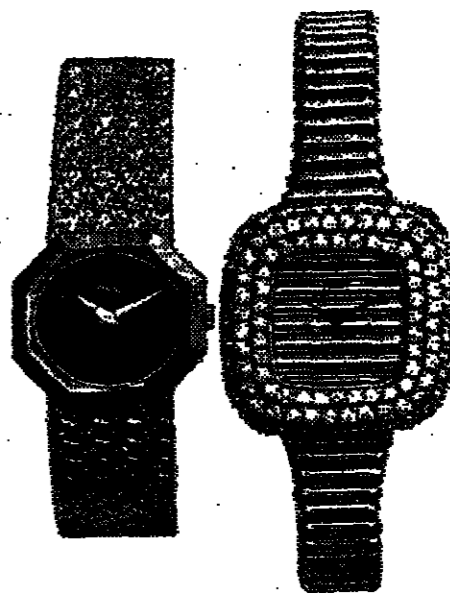
Even in those cases where a public assertion is made, there appears serious doubt of the government's legal powers to prosecute a man for this after he has received his military discharge.

Defense Department spokesman William Beecher said: "It would be very difficult to prove in a court of law that when he [the deserter] made the pledge he did not intend to live up to it."

Another defense official said in an interview that "nobody in the Defense Department or the Justice Department has any thought of prosecuting anybody for this."

Shortly after President Ford announced his conditional amnesty program for Vietnam era draft dodgers and deserters, Defense and Justice Department officials acknowledged there was a loophole that would permit returning deserters to escape alternative public service.

Don't miss the pleasure of choosing your own PIAGET watch at the greatest Jewellers' in the world.



Van Cleef & Arpels

«La Boutique des Heures».

22, place Vendôme. Paris. Tél. 073 70-00

3 U.S. Newsmen Are Attacked By Police at Saigon Protest

By David K. Shipley

SAIGON, Oct. 10 (C.T.).—Several demonstrators and three American newsmen were attacked by Saigon policemen today as anti-government street protests continued to gain momentum.

A Buddhist nun was knocked unconscious by a man who, demonstrators contended, was a plainclothes policeman. A correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Hanev Howell, was hospitalized with possibly serious injuries after a plainclothesman delivered a karate kick to his abdomen.

At the time, witnesses said, Mr. Howell had been shooting television film of policemen beating up protesters. "We know beyond a shadow of a doubt that this was a secret policeman," said Peter Collins, a CBS stringer based in Saigon. He said he had delivered a protest to police and government officials.

It was the second time in 10 days that Mr. Howell had been assaulted by policemen during a demonstration. He was not badly hurt the first time.

Police Tactics
Today, although uniformed officers acted in a restrained manner in dealing with the protesters, plainclothesmen were con-

siderably more violent than in the past. The police reportedly have been under strict instructions to keep hands off the demonstrators for fear of creating antagonisms that would only deepen and broaden the protests.

The police violence that did occur was directed not against the main body of demonstrators—about 300 Vietnamese newsmen and 1,000 supporters, who marched to denounce press censorship—but against small groups of more vitriolic opponents of President Nguyen Van Thieu, who have taken to attacking themselves to larger protests.

Shrewd Handling
The large anti-government movements, protesting official corruption and frequent confiscation of newspapers, have been led by anti-Communist Catholics. Since they once formed an important element of President Thieu's support, their protests are being taken seriously, especially by oppositionists, who were extremely gloomy only a few weeks ago about the prospects of a change in government.

Now it is easy to find a distinction between politicians who are convinced that Mr. Thieu will be ousted, one way or another. And yet he has handled the protests shrewdly, giving the demonstrators their head, responding in conciliatory tones to some of their complaints and allowing newspapers to report more fully on the protests than in the past.

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese version of press censorship—under which police confiscate offensive issues, thereby costing publishers large sums in lost revenue—was the main target of today's demonstrations.

Two other American newsmen besides Mr. Howell were attacked by the police today. Barry Hillebrandt, a correspondent for Time magazine, was kicked but not hurt, and John Spragens, of Pacific Basin Report, an economic news service, was roughed up and knocked to the ground when policemen tried to take his camera, he said.

According to a spokesman for the United States Embassy, Ambassador Graham Martin, will raise this matter at the Foreign Ministry and ask that it be thoroughly investigated.

The government spokesman, Nguyen Quoc Cuong, called the attack on the reporters "very deplorable" and said, "We are investigating."

Harry Carney, 64, Saxophonist In Ellington Band

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—Harry Carney, 64, baritone saxophonist with the Duke Ellington band for almost 40 years, died Tuesday in a hospital here, where he had been undergoing treatment for pneumonia and pleuritis.

According to the Encyclopedia of Jazz, he was "the first and greatest performer on baritone saxophone, creator of a rich, deep sound that has never been duplicated."

Among compositions that Mr. Ellington wrote for Mr. Carney were "La Plus Belle Africaine," "A Chromatic Love Affair" and "Sonic."

In recent years, his show-stopping vehicle was "Sophisticated Lady," in which he held a note while Mr. Ellington waved at friends in the audience, sipped a soft drink and finally proclaimed in a leisurely voice, "Hold it, Harry."

Joseph Roisman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Joseph Roisman, 74, the first violinist of the Budapest String Quartet for 36 years died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Roisman was a native of Russia. He joined the quartet in 1927 as second violinist and became first violinist in 1932.

The quartet, led by Mr. Roisman, played regularly at the Library of Congress, where the musicians performed on the library's Stradivarius instruments.

Dorothy Kirwan

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Dorothy O'Connell Kirwan, 62, the owner of MacSorley's Old Ale House, who had never set foot during business hours in what until four years ago was an exclusively masculine refuge, died yesterday at her home.

The saloon, the city's oldest, was founded in 1854 and served ale and porter, along with Leiderschneiders and rich Bermuda onions, to men only until Aug. 10, 1970, when the establishment bowed to the inevitable.

Clyde C. Williams

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—Clyde C. (Slim) Williams, 93, who traveled in the 1930s by dog sled from Copper Center, Alaska, to Washington, D.C., died yesterday. A biography about Mr. Williams, "Alaska Sourdough," covers his careers as explorer, hunter, guide, lecturer and author.

Viet Cong Stand

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong today announced that it will not renew the deadlocked Paris negotiations with South Vietnam until President Thieu and his Saigon regime are overthrown.

The South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks labeled the PRG declaration "extremely grave" and said it proved that the Viet Cong does not want to respect the political clauses of the 1973 Paris peace treaty.

Clash in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops killed 15 insurgents in a clash near the provincial capital of Svay Rieng, 87 miles southeast of here, the high command reported today.

Seven soldiers were wounded in the incident last night, the command added.

Insurgents also fired four rockets into the southern sector of Phnom Penh last night, wounding two civilians.

Poet Ruled a Suicide

WESTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP).—Pulitzer Prize-winning poet Anne Sexton, 45, committed suicide, the medical examiner, Dr. Peter Angelo, ruled Tuesday. He said that Mrs. Sexton died of carbon monoxide poisoning last Friday.

"LONG FLIGHTS CAN BE TEDIOUS BUT I FIND TWA MAKES THEM AS PLEASANT AS POSSIBLE"

Kjell Qvale is Chairman of the Board of Jensen Motors Ltd. Mr. Qvale's office is in San Francisco, and the Jensen factory in West Bromwich, England.

This involves some long distance flights. And naturally, an experienced traveller like Kjell Qvale has no illusions about the joys of thirteen hours in the air.

But he also knows how to make them as pleasant as possible.

For him this means flying TWA.

"With TWA," he says, "I know I can expect efficiency. I can expect punctuality. And I can expect good service before departure, in the air, and on arrival."

At TWA we put a lot of effort into making our long flights from Europe to California as pleasant as possible.

Our Ambassador Service offers you a choice of three meals in Economy, five in First Class.

You also have the choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.*

We fly spacious 747's, and we fly them to both San Francisco and Los Angeles.



On board, our Director of Customer Services looks after your needs, problems and comfort before, during and after the flight.

He can even make bookings for things like hotels, car rental or flight changes while you're in the air.

So before you take another flight to San Francisco or Los Angeles, think about it.

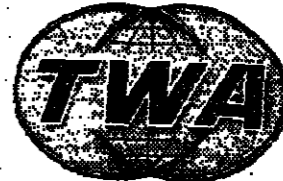
Then call your travel agent or TWA. We'll work hard to please you, too.

*By international agreement, there is a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.

TWA'S AMBASSADOR SERVICE TO:

SAN FRANCISCO	BOMBAY
LOS ANGELES	BANGKOK
NEW YORK	HONG KONG
BOSTON	TAIPEI
PHILADELPHIA	OKINAWA
WASHINGTON	GUAM
CHICAGO	HONOLULU

PLUS CONNECTIONS TO TWA'S 35 US CITIES



Those Foreign Investors in U.S.

Foreign investment in the United States is rising rapidly, but no one knows exactly how much or where. The sudden ballooning of Arab oil funds seems to have incited a kind of anxiety which, when one thinks about it, lies very much at odds with the American tradition. Americans ought to be the last people in the world to object to investment across national boundaries, for America has done more of it than any other nation. The United States has benefited the people of other countries in the process, but it has also very much benefited itself. Now that the process is also running the other way, a hostile political reaction is beginning to be visible here and there in America. That reaction is mistaken. America's interest continues to lie in the free flow of international investment.

But that principle does not require Americans to remain in ignorance regarding the nature of foreign ownership in the United States.

Some of it, obviously, involves control of resources. We are beginning to hear murmurs that the United States must not permit its irreplaceable natural resources to go to foreigners—a remark that usually refers to coal shipments. It is an opinion that will be read with interest by Canadians and Venezuelans, whose oil industries are almost entirely owned by Americans and organized largely to feed the U.S. market. Those misguided persons who wish to discourage coal exports to Japan may wish to consider the effects of other countries applying the same principle to America—as, for a time, the Arabs did with the memorable oil embargo last winter. The occasional flickers of indignation at foreign real estate purchases—most recently, Kuwait's purchase of Klawah, an island on the South Carolina coast, for resort development—needs to be balanced by

reflection on the vast American holdings of mines, industrial plants and plantations abroad.

Because foreign investment in the United States has been very small over the years, the government has never bothered to gather accurate statistics on it. There is no legal requirement to report the foreign take-over of an American company and no reliable way to identify foreign owners. The administration estimates foreign direct investment—which means investment carrying control of the enterprise—at a total of about \$18 billion, although some economists put the figure much higher. In contrast, American direct investment abroad runs to more than \$100 billion. But even those countries that most welcome American companies keep much better track of who owns what than the United States does. Good information is becoming essential not only for making sound public policy, but as an antidote to the exaggerated apprehensions that each large foreign investment sets off.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, began to get interested in the subject after a wave of Japanese investment in Hawaiian land and resorts. He drew up a thoroughly sensible bill directing the Treasury and Commerce Departments to carry out a comprehensive count of foreign investment in the United States. His counterpart in the House, John Culver, D-Iowa, who had picked up reports of foreign purchases of Midwestern farmland, supported the bill. It has now passed both houses and awaits only minor reconciliation of the two versions before going to the President. There is no great cause for alarm in the current wave of business investment from abroad. But there is a case for the careful and accurate reporting that the Inouye-Culver bill will provide.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sharing the Burden

President Ford was notably unresponsive in his replies to two questions at his news conference Wednesday as to why he was seeking a corporate and personal income surtax when many if not most economists agree that the country is not suffering primarily from a demand-push inflation. He was similarly vague as to why he describes inflation in "apocalyptic" language but shies away from gasoline rationing or a stiff tax on gasoline or petroleum imports.

In striving to answer these questions at his news conference, Mr. Ford had to contend with an inherently insurmountable difficulty. A clear analysis of inflation could only serve to emphasize the softness and the insufficient magnitudes of his 10-point program.

The President proposed the surtax presumably because he wanted to offset the cost of additional unemployment compensation, work relief projects, and modest tax reduction for the very poor. He quite rightly does not want a large deficit. The current inflation arises from several diverse sources, but a greater federal deficit would surely intensify it. However, since a serious slump is simultaneously beginning to develop, the critical consideration in devising a proper set of policies is how to restrain the inflationary forces without encouraging the recessionary forces.

President Ford has not achieved the right mix partially because his magnitudes are too small. He is like a lifeguard who attempts to save a man 100 feet offshore by throwing him a 50-foot rope. Specifically, the tax relief for the poor is too modest to make any difference; the aid to housing is insufficient to revive that hard-hit industry; the public

jobs for the unemployed are almost sure to be too few.

If the President were to bring sizable and effective help to these recession victims, he would need a much bigger source of revenue than the surtax, which will provide only \$5 billion. Furthermore, a drastic lowering of gasoline consumption and wastage would have a healthy effect on lowering the price of overseas oil, one major cause of inflation. Gas rationing on fairly liberal terms, a tax on automobile engine capacity, and a drive to make mass transit a readily available and strikingly cheap alternative to the private automobile in every city would be effective means of bringing down American oil imports and prices and keeping them down.

In his address to Congress and in his news conference remarks, however, President Ford showed he is deeply reluctant to recommend the uncomfortable for fear it may prove to be the unpopular. This is almost certainly a misjudgment of the public mood. In any event, there is no doubt that soft answers and small programs cannot reach the source of the trouble.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Roving Nixon

Julie Nixon Eisenhower would like to see her father serve the nation as a roving ambassador. If he is well enough to rove, the place to start will be a trip to Washington to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial. His "gift for communicating," as his daughter describes it, can most usefully be applied there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Franco-American Thaw

The thaw in Franco-American relations, made necessary by the excessive polemics which in the end of Georges Pompidou's term had jeopardized the Robert-Kissinger dialogue, has been seriously initiated since Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election. . . . The energy crisis and the economic upheavals which it entails without any doubt will be the major topic for the two Presidents. . . . A harmonizing of policies and strategies appears so indispensable for our industrial society on both sides of the Atlantic that it is difficult to imagine that the meeting of the two statesmen might end in discord.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Choice of Sato Assailed

The Norwegian committee continued to shock the world by splitting the Nobel Peace Prize between Sean MacBride and Eisaku Sato. MacBride deserved the award on his own for his effort for human rights and international understanding. It is a mockery against him and the award that he has to share it with Sato. As Japan's Premier, Sato will be remembered mostly for his role as cold war advocate for the United States in the Far East, who until the last moment opposed any form of understanding with China.

—From the Politiken (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

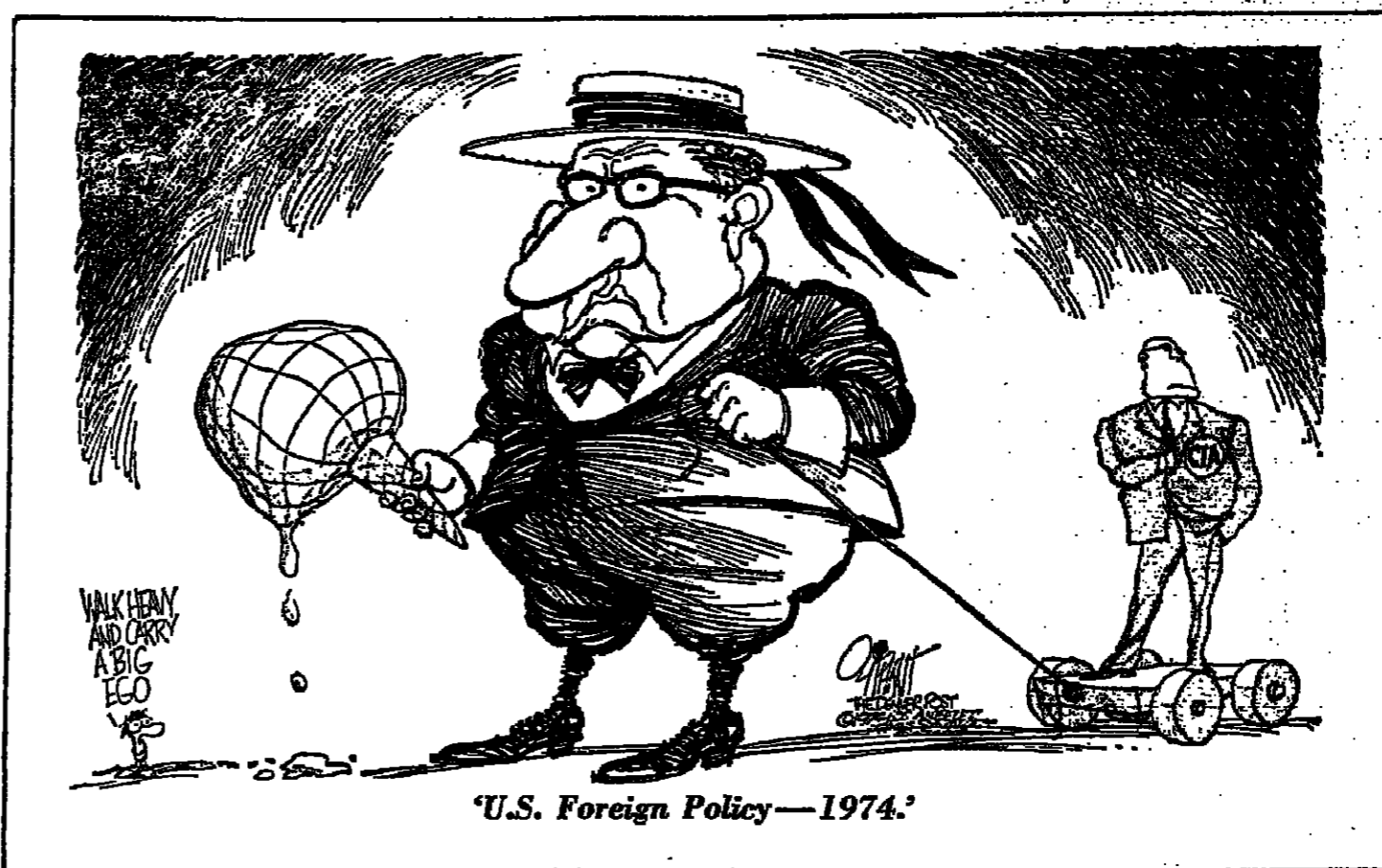
October 11, 1899

LONDON—Though so far no actual outbreak of hostilities in South Africa has yet occurred, it is no longer possible to deny that a state of war exists. The ultimatum issued by the Government of the South African Republic to the Government of Great Britain can only be regarded as a veiled declaration of war. South Africa demands that English troops be withdrawn from the Transvaal border; England of course refuses. The collision is inevitable and the tragedy is regrettable.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1924

WASHINGTON—Staggering through 12 innings of erratic but exciting baseball, the Washington Senators brought a world championship to the capital when they defeated the New York Giants by a score of 4 to 3. Their young manager, Bucky Harris, drove in three of the runs but the real hero and winning pitcher was old (38) Walter Johnson, who came on in the ninth in relief, pitched four scoreless innings, gave three hits, struck out five and held the McGrawmen until his team scored.



Faith in the Best and the Richest

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Suppose President Johnson had made personal loans totaling \$550,000 to an associate in public life, then appointed him chairman of a federal regulatory agency and written off the loans. When the facts became known, would leading senators and other weighty voices have said that there was nothing wrong in the arrangement—that it was just a way to keep a man of modest means in the public service?

Or suppose it was discovered that the transport workers union had secretly given half a million dollars to the head of a public agency dealing with transportation. Or that General Motors had, or an oil company. Would such "Republican liberals" as Jacob Javits and Hugh Scott rush to his defense? Would that crusty conservative, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, be the only outspoken critic?

The immunity of Nelson Rockefeller from criticism or even serious scrutiny is an amazing phenomenon. He can do things that would cause an explosion if done by anyone else, and still keep Establishment opinion purring.

Trust

There must be an implicit assumption that a man as rich as Rockefeller, with so impressive a history of family philanthropy, will use his money in the public interest. We take him on trust.

That notion is staggeringly naive. It smacks of the misplaced faith in great men that got us into Vietnam, only in this case it is faith in the best and the richest. Nelson Rockefeller has many achievements to his credit. But to take him on trust is dangerous nonsense.

Consider those huge loans to William J. Roman, chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port Authority. Even if we grant our teeth and assume that the money was meant as more kindly largesse, it surely had an effect. Do human beings receive \$550,000 without feeling some special relationship to the source? Even generosity creates obligations.

And Roman is in a much more powerful position than most federal agency heads. The Port Authority makes its decisions largely in secret, with little use of democratic control. It plays a crucial role in the planning and execution of the New York City's specifically including the financial interests of the Rockefeller family.

Only a Gesture

The cover is just starting to come off the Rockefeller largesse and its real effects in the political world. It was only a gesture when he gave a \$500,000 loan to a Democrat who helped with necessary votes in the legislature, but who else can make such gestures? The salaries and loans and invest-

ments for his staff are generous, but they also are likely to buy lifelong loyalty in a way that others cannot afford.

As governor, Rockefeller was equally adept in using state money to serve his interests. His great concrete elephant, the Albany Mall, provided jobs for his friends the building workers. It just happened, too, that the Democratic leader of Albany, Dan O'Connell, and Mayor Erasmo Corning wrote the insurance on those buildings. When the ill-planned World Trade Center encouraged by David Rockefeller proved a commercial flop, Nelson ordered state agencies in as tenants.

Why does almost no one pay any attention to these things, or ask hard questions? Where are the journalistic bloodhounds who tracked down every cent in the career of Richard Nixon? Where are the voices that thundered at a \$100,000 gift from Howard Hughes or use of campaign money to buy jewelry for Pat Nixon? Are the Rockefeller operations too

large in scale to be seen by the naked eye?

Nor is it the use of money alone that seems to escape probing curiosity. Consider the massacre at Attica prison.

When Sen. Edward Kennedy seemed headed toward the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, various newspapers and magazines began new investigations of his role in the death at Chappaquiddick, and properly so. But there were 39 deaths at Attica, and Rockefeller's responsibility is right there, waiting to be scrutinized.

Silence

He refused to go to the prison when a visit by the governor might have averted the tragedy. And then, when state police killed prisoners and hostages by shooting into the crowd, Rockefeller had nothing to say—except to try to obscure what had happened. He has not yet acknowledged, much less criticized, the horror. Of course prison rioters do not

evoke much public sympathy. Nor should officials have to sympathize with them. But cold-blooded murder is something else. When a politician by his silence condones official murder, the calculation or cowardice that led him to that position must say something about his values. Is no one interested?

There are many other questions. Does no one care about his far-out advocacy of military power, or his opposition to the nuclear test-ban treaty? Why has he never said a critical word about the war in Vietnam? How many fallout shelters has he built for himself?

President Ford, asked at his news conference about the gifts, suggested that Rockefeller had to be considered in a different way from other men because he is so very rich. Are editors and politicians going to accept that dangerous doctrine, and go on suspending their natural disbelief in the case of Nelson Rockefeller?

Some Thoughts on Pardons

By L.F. Stone

WASHINGTON—Before they question President Ford, House Judiciary Committee members ought to look at an obscure clause in Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution. It says that the president may pardon "except in cases of impeachment."

That exception goes back to 17th-century England. In two cases that read like a preview of Watergate, the Crown was subjected to parliamentary control. The impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham under Charles I established the principle that, though the king could do no wrong, miscreant ministers could not avoid impeachment by pleading that they were merely carrying out his orders.

There still remained a loophole, and a second case closed it. The Earl of Danby tried to block his own impeachment with a pardon granted in advance by Charles II. The Commons refused to honor the pardon. It ruled that to permit "a pardon to be a bar to an impeachment" would defeat its purpose and thereby "the chief institution for the preservation of the government would be destroyed." The king could pardon after, but not before, an impeachment had been completed.

Our federal Constitution, and most state constitutions, go further and do not permit a pardon even after an impeachment. Did not Mr. Ford's pardon of Richard M. Nixon in advance of full investigation violate the spirit and purpose, if not the letter, of this ancient constitutional exception to the pardoning power?

A similar safeguard was adopted here. The encyclopedic "American Jurisprudence" says that while the pardoning power of the president "is less restricted than that of an English king, it has been seldom abused because ordinary applications are required to be presented through or referred to the Department of Justice."

Conscious of the full truth about Watergate by two modes of procedure, by impeachment and by a special prosecutor, Mr. Ford, like Mr. Nixon, has promised he would "not exercise his constitutional powers" to interfere with the special prosecutor, to quote the language of Leon Jaworski's mandate. The pardon frustrated the mandate insofar as full investigation of President Nixon's own complicity was concerned. Indeed had Mr. Ford not been stopped by public outcry he was ready with a general Watergate pardon. Its effect would have been to get rid of the special prosecutor's office altogether.

In a speech Mr. Ford made in 1963, he said that President Kennedy's assertion of executive privilege to hide the full truth about the Bay of Pigs was "akin to the divine right of kings." The kings of England long ago lost any divine right of pardon. The royal pardon is no longer the result of a royal soliloquy with the royal conscience. Pardon in practice is granted by the home secretary with aid from the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Safeguard

A similar safeguard was adopted here. The encyclopedic "American Jurisprudence" says that while the pardoning power of the president "is less restricted than that of an English king, it has been seldom abused because ordinary applications are required to be presented through or referred to the Department of Justice."

Abuse of the pardoning power is an impeachable offense. At least one state governor, John C. Walton of Oklahoma in 1923, has been removed by impeachment for pardon abuses. Pardons may be challenged in the courts. Blackstone said pardons tainted by fraud are voidable. Pardons granted by prior agreement under circumstances contrary to public policy may be revoked by the courts, according to "American Jurisprudence." A pardon may also be a link in a conspiracy to obstruct justice. All these matters cry out for full airing by the House Judiciary Committee.

I. F. Stone, contributing editor of The New York Review of Books, formerly edited I. F. Stone's Weekly. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Is it true then, that negotiations on the price of instruments of war provide the only basis for preventing economic chaos? Has it not occurred to those so eager to sell that the use of these weapons in the purposes for which they are designed could lead to circumstances far more devastating than the present high cost of petroleum?

WILLIAM I. CLEVELAND, Beirut.

The attitudes involved in this situation are particularly depressing. In his speech to the UN General Assembly, Mr. Kissinger deplored both the high price of oil and the rapid spread of weapons systems which threatens to escalate the intensity of local conflicts to ever more frightening proportions. Yet no sooner had the secretary of state defined these twin problems than it was reported (NYT, Sept. 25) that the United States, and perhaps other parties to the agreement of the 12 in Brussels, feels that the most effective method of exerting pressure on the oil-producing states was to raise the cost of the weapons they so desire. Presumably, if this fails to lower the price of oil, it will at least help the balance of payment figures in the consumer nations.

THE POOR NATIONS

President Ford deserves congratulations for his assertion at the UN General Assembly that economic problems could not be neatly divided between those that afflict the richer and those that afflict the poorer countries. The argument is incontestable.

It is earnestly hoped that he will now succeed (aided perhaps by threats and intimidation) whereas all attempts by the poorer nations have consistently been frustrated for more than a decade in appealing through ITA, UNDP, UN Economic and Social Council, OECD and through a series of UNCTAD conferences, to richer nations (including U.S.A.) to part with at least one per cent of

their GNP as development aid to the developing countries or to improve the terms of trade with these nations whose debt-servicing burdens alone were already crippling their economic growth and development efforts.

SHRIKHE ALAMOODY, Mombasa, Kenya.

U.S. Wild Horses

The article "Wild Horses vs. the Mechanized Cowboy" (NYT, Sept. 27), with all its shocking details and particularly the explicit description of the illegal roundup in 1973, was enough to make one's blood curdle with horror.

That these lovely animals have to be decimated may be true, but that they are so mercilessly hunted and indiscriminately slaughtered without any law to protect them from the lawless and then ground up for pet food, above all things, is an abomination.

What bitter irony, that while scientists are feverishly trying to find a meat substitute for hungry humanity, millions of pets consume countless tons of meat every day in the United States alone!

REGINA BUCHI, Lausanne, Switzerland.

New Chick From Cyp Home to R

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—The government has quite drawn some of its top officers from NATO headquarters in Brussels, one more 1 of how seriously the Cypriot government views anti-sentiment now sweeping the island. Facing the first partial election on Nov. 17 since tary coup d'état of 1967, civilian government of Constantine Garmenis between conflicting political

The interest fragment display of pro-American ment could boomerang, Greek left a dangerous that Andreas Papandreas be quick to exploit, C dealt with this hard poli by pulling Greece out military organization e Now he has followed up drawing some of the Greek officers from the military billets in Brussels and other NATO comm

But the domestic pol mands for anti-U.S. act the gravest future pro Greece. Friendship West, and particularly ti States, is absolutely ess Greece in the long run, a at the map provi bordered by three C states to the north and b flexing Turkey on the Caramanlis and his minister, the astute Mavros, along with a leading Greek politician center and right, fully u that fact. But despite pressure from the Uni Greek public, the i more toward what lo form of dangerous nee fear that the anti-Am rents now sweeping G pull them under. A rational diplomacy ac long-term Greek secur has been inundated by a domestic politics. The tion for this was bui lington's long love affair hated military dictators

Futile Effor

A case in point was solely futile effort t heavy of State Henry Kiss went to enlist sub re support against the re congressional ban on U.S assistance to Turkey.

Conferring at his ow at the Plaza Hotel in a last week with Mavros, explained that the eff congressionally-imposed aid ban was predictable make the Turks dig i against U.S. mediation remove Turkish troc Cyprus and return Pa heavy's Cyprus conquest Cypriots. Thus, i self-interest of Athens the United States on g with Turkey.

Mavros was stunned, he told Kissinger, "i thing for a Greek to i Indeed, far from d Greek sympathizers in Congress from voting a ban on aid to Turkey, i diplomats in the Unlt encouraged it. One a motor of the aid ban was sul-general in the i Greek Consulate in San i who quietly spread the friendly congressmen: Si heavy's Cyprus conquest Cypriots. Thus, i what the impact of Cy

In short, the politica tives in Athens on the parliamentary election weigh the long-range n gradually restoring the Washington link.

The unannounced de withdraw top Greek mil from NATO headquarters ply the newest signal. heard American pledges two months that Turk be glad to give up Cypriote conquest once t ed (pledges wholly un the Greek government to advertise itself as a

There is no hope that change between now and November election, and peccation that it could soon thereafter. Like hostility for Turkey so v pressed in Congress ov ban threatens political r against Washington th

With an outstanding to Russia for its acquie the invasion of Cyprus Turkey may find it has before to deny any Sov for oversight privileg future Middle Eastern ticularly with the U.S. so virulently anti-Turki As these Cyprus chick home to roost, the ou United States is an im-

stander.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

[illegible]

صبرنا من الازل

150-1000

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1974

Page 9

Setting Guidelines Exports of Grains

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Guidelines for export sales assure an adequate but not excessive flow of grain from States to its traditional customers are being drawn up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The department formally confirmed today it will set total annual requirements of importing countries which will be given prior approval and which will not, the department said.

U.S. exporters that "in determining which proposed sales will be given prior approval and which will not, the department will consider the total annual requirements of the country involved and the extent to which those requirements are already covered."

"Factors, in addition to the U.S. availability, will include the level of the foreign country's 1974-75 crop; its stocks on hand; existing purchase contracts calling for future delivery; projected consumption; and the pattern of imports during recent years," the department said.

"Unspoken, but an underlying philosophy in these criteria is going to be the principle that we are going to take care of our traditional customers first," one government aide said.

No Rationing
From the beginning, the sources said, an element that was ruled out was any quantitative allocation, country by country, of supplies that the United States will allow to be shipped.

Nevertheless, it is understood that the guidelines will help both the United States and the grain shippers to avoid the embarrassment encountered last weekend when large contracts between two grain companies and the Soviet Union were canceled under White House pressure.

The limited control system announced Monday stemmed from that action. It will require prior approval for sales of more than 50,000 tons of corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans or soybean meal to any one country or total sales of more than 100,000 tons of those commodities to one country within a week.

Russians Reluctant
The major importing countries, such as Japan and those of the European Economic Community, have already informed the United States of their approximate needs, but the Soviet Union has refused to give precise information.

"It is a mistake," one high official said, "to think guidelines will provide a check on the selling and as to whether we have been told the truth of the buying side."

An aide said: "The customer will really benefit from these criteria more than the sellers."

He added: "There is no indication in any of this that we are going to do anything but our level best to supply our customers."

Tough Problem
Executives in the grain industry say that the government officials are tackling a difficult problem because of the very nature of their business.

Sales by individual companies are often made to foreign affiliates, usually to be resold and frequently with the ultimate buyer in a different country of destination.

Sales made to buyers in one country also are frequently resold before shipment, when trade conditions change there, to buyers in other countries.

The guidelines being shaped will allow the government to monitor the flow of grain through the time when such switches are made, officials said.

Libya Orders Exxon Closing
NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Exxon has been ordered to close down all of its oil production in Libya.

The decision, ordered by the Libyan government, is a result of a dispute that developed between Exxon and a unit of Italy's state-owned ENI over liquefied natural gas shipments.

The shutdown affects about 250,000 barrels a day of production, Exxon said.

Also apparently involved in the shutdown are the smaller Libyan operations of W. B. Grant & Co. and Atlantic Richfield, which have interests in the two major fields produced by Exxon.

In 1973, Atlantic Richfield said the total Libyan production was 19,000 barrels a day.

The government ordered Exxon to close down after it had stopped shipping liquefied natural gas to Italy. The shipments were halted because Italy's oil company refused to take the gas after a dispute over prices.

Inventories of the liquefied natural gas then backed up, and Exxon had to close the plant.

An Exxon official said the Libyan government then refused to let the company "blow" the gas that is associated with oil production.

In New York, Exxon said 1.5 per cent of its total worldwide crude oil supply is affected.

In all, the Libyan shutdown involves 250,000 barrels of oil a day, Exxon said its share of that is 120,000 barrels a day.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AGIP Finds Gas, Oil Near Milan

AGIP, Italy's state-owned oil group, found natural gas at Casirate Dadda, a village in the Padana Valley near Milan. AGIP says that traces of high quality oil also were found in the same area. It adds, however, that it cannot yet estimate the potential of the oil find.

AGIP, a subsidiary of Eni Nazionale Idrocarburi, the state hydrocarbon group, says technicians estimated that the natural gas field would amount to several billion cubic meters. Italy's consumption of natural gas last year totaled 18 billion cubic meters, most of it imported from the Soviet Union.

ITT, UAL Resume Ais Talks

Talks between UAL and International Telephone & Telegraph concerning a possible sale of ITT's 52-per-cent stock interest in Avis appear to be on again. UAL, parent company of United Airlines, last week approached ITT and made several bids to acquire ITT's Avis holdings, according to industry sources. ITT rejected the offers but said in a public statement that it would sell its Avis shares to "any responsible buyer, including UAL, at the same price and conditions which would be acceptable to holders of two-thirds of the publicly held Avis shares."

ITT could not be reached for comment. UAL said it is studying the situation and will recommend to a federal court soon what action should be taken regarding Avis. As a possible alternative to selling its Avis holdings, ITT has proposed selling ITT's debt securities convertible into Avis shares. It holds 50 per cent of both ITT and UAL confirmed that talks have resumed. Neither spokesman would elaborate.

Precious Metals Concern Formed

Merrill Lynch and Harney & Harman of New York and Samuel Montagu of London plan to form a jointly-owned precious metals company. Details are still being completed on the venture, called Merrill, Montagu, Harney & Harman which will act as a gold dealer for U.S. institutions, corporations and citizens after the government permits ownership of the precious metal. That move is expected to occur at the end of 1974. The joint venture concern will sell and buy gold through any of the 260 worldwide offices of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Montagu will provide the gold market expertise and will produce and trade bullion in the world markets for the new company. Harney & Harman will fabricate, assay, store and distribute the bullion bought and sold through the Merrill Lynch offices. Prices would be based on the level at which the metal trades on the London gold market.

Datsun Best Seller in U.K.

Datsun of Japan replaced Renault of France as top-selling foreign car maker in Britain in September. Renault slipped to second place. They were the sole manufacturers to increase sales over the same month last year. In the first nine months, Renault retained overall leadership in the foreign sales league with 44,044, or 4.31 per cent of the market, with Datsun second at 41,239, or 4.04 per cent. Foreign sales represented 26.52 per cent of the total U.K. market in the period ended September, against 27.05 in 1973. British Leyland was the top seller among home producers with 39,894 in September, against 40,131 in 1973, followed by Ford with 24,892, down from 26,729 in the year-ago month. Overall U.K. sales so far this year are down 15 per cent at 1.02 million.

26-Million Volume Is Highest in 22 Months

N.Y. Stock Prices Surge in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prices scored impressive gains on the New York Stock Exchange for the second consecutive session today in the busiest trading in 22 months.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 17.06 points to 648.88. The index climbed 28.33 points yesterday and about 1,940 shares advanced today compared to 260 declines.

Volume totaled 26.38 million shares, up from turnover of 19.82 million shares yesterday. It was the heaviest since Dec. 28, 1972, when 27.55 million shares traded.

Brokers said the rally started when adverse reaction to President Ford's economic proposals dried up yesterday and a wave of buying set in. They said this carried over into today, reinforced by encouraging signs of lowering interest rates.

Alan Shaw, vice-president at Harris Upham & Co., said "The stage was technically set for a big rebound after the heavy losses of previous sessions."

Lawrence Lewis, Pershing & Co. vice-president, said he finds a "real turnaround feeling" in the market, "not just a rebound after being oversold."

Some brokers said traders were also encouraged that the wholesale price index for September rose at its lowest pace in 11 months.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.51 to 66.91.

The most active issue was Tars Chemicals, closing at 13 3/8, down 1/4 on volume of 212,000 shares.

Bonds moved ahead strongly through most of the session following the sharp cut in the rate of increase in the wholesale price index last month, but bills were sharply lower.

Corporate led the bond sector higher, with the short and intermediate maturity areas again making the pace, and by the close gains ranged as far as one full point in places.

Dealers said that remarks by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns about the monetary aggregates also aided sentiment, and some strong buying was seen, both professional and institutional in nature.

Leyland to Close Plant in Australia

SYDNEY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Leyland Motor Corp. of Australia announced today it will phase out activities at its 5,000-employee plant in Waterloo, sell the 64-acre site to the government for low-cost housing and end production of its low-selling F78 automobile.

The financially-struggling company said in a statement it would make every effort to preserve jobs but suggested that at least half the workers at the Waterloo facility would be laid off.

At a union meeting after the company's announcement, some 3,000 workers at the Waterloo facility voted to demand a continuation of normal operations with no layoffs pending further talks between the company and the federal government.

Oil Price Rises Called Simply Unmanageable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The economic and financial problems caused by the quadrupling of world oil prices are "simply unmanageable," Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns told the Joint Economic Committee today.

"In order for the problem to become manageable the price of oil will have to come down," he said.

Mr. Burns sharply criticized the recent trend to look for ways to "recycle" the oil countries' surplus revenues to those nations in need due to high oil cost.

"Escape from Reality?"
"All the talk about recycling, in my opinion, is an escape from reality," he said. "What recycling really means is piling debt on top of debt."

He said all nations must cut down on the use of oil to put pressure on world oil prices.

He told the committee that just as the oil producers have formed a cartel to control production of the oil consuming nations must develop a "common policy."

He added that there is growing recognition among consuming nations to develop such a policy featuring conservation of energy and research on new energy resources.

On another matter, Mr. Burns said that any further deterioration in U.S. crop prospects would be "very bad news for all of us concerned with the inflation problem."

He made that comment after a prediction by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., that the Agriculture Department's report due later today would show further substantial declines in crop prospects.

Mr. Burns said that people must be reassured that a deep recession "will be resisted" and that the government will cushion the hardships resulting from efforts to restrain the economy.

Talking issue with President Ford, Mr. Burns said he believed

U.S. Inflation Dips Sharply During Month

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The U.S. inflation rate abruptly declined last month, with the government's wholesale price index inching up a microscopic 0.1 per cent, the lowest in nearly a year, the Labor Department said today.

Farm and wholesale food prices, which had soared erratically in July and August, reversed and fell a seasonally-adjusted 1.9 per cent. And the thousands of other wholesale prices in the economy—all those in the non-farm, non-food industrial sector—rose only 1 per cent, adjusted, a large increase by long-term standards but less than half their rise in any other month since January.

The overall wholesale index was still a staggering 19.7 per cent above a year ago, and farm prices have turned back up since the sampling in mid-September.

Wholesale Price Rise Is Lowest in Year

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The U.S. inflation rate abruptly declined last month, with the government's wholesale price index inching up a microscopic 0.1 per cent, the lowest in nearly a year, the Labor Department said today.

Farm and wholesale food prices, which had soared erratically in July and August, reversed and fell a seasonally-adjusted 1.9 per cent. And the thousands of other wholesale prices in the economy—all those in the non-farm, non-food industrial sector—rose only 1 per cent, adjusted, a large increase by long-term standards but less than half their rise in any other month since January.

The overall wholesale index was still a staggering 19.7 per cent above a year ago, and farm prices have turned back up since the sampling in mid-September.

Grain Crop Cut in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated today that the frost-damaged corn crop will total 4.718 billion bushels based on Oct. 1 conditions.

The latest corn figure is down 277 million bushels, or 5.6 per cent, from the Sept. 1 forecast, and would be 926 million bushels, or 16 per cent, below last year's harvest.

The department also estimated a 4-per-cent decline in soybean prospects with the harvest now estimated at 1.282 billion bushels.

The new soybean figure is 15.33 million bushels below the September estimate and 304 million below 1973.

Total wheat production, dropping 1 per cent since September, is estimated now at a record 1.781 billion bushels.

Government economists said that once these one-time-only factors worked their way through the economy the inflation rate would fall. Prices would not come down from their new high levels, but their rate of further rise would diminish.

The September statistics lent some credence to that view. Fuel prices, up 63.8 per cent for the year, were down 0.9 per cent for the month. Metal and metal product prices, which had been rising at a rate of more than 3 per cent a month, rose only 0.4 per cent in September.

Less Dramatic Gains

In industries where basic materials are converted into more finished products, prices did not subside quite that much last month. Machinery and equipment prices did the most to force up the industrial average last month, rising an adjusted 1.9 per cent. In August, however, they went up 2.9 per cent. Chemicals went up 2.3 per cent last month, compared to 6.8 per cent the month before.

The index stood at 167.3, meaning that it took \$167.30 to buy goods at wholesale that cost \$100 in 1967.

Dollar Recovers On Europe Markets

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The dollar rose against European currencies today, partly recovering its sharp losses of yesterday.

The dollar rose to 2.5850 Deutsche marks from 2.56. The Bundesbank helped to steer the rate higher by buying \$25 million at the Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange fixing.

The dollar also gained relatively sharply against the Swiss franc, rising to 2.9175 from 2.9085. Sterling suffered from election day jitters. At one point the pound dropped to \$2.32, but by the end of the day it had recovered to \$2.3255, down from \$2.3380 at the same time yesterday.

Against the French franc the dollar rose to 4.7675 from 4.7625 yesterday, while the rate against the lira rose to 697.50 lire from 686.05.

Euromarket Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell \$556 million to \$2,262 billion in the week ended Oct. 2, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$687 million higher than the level for Euromarket borrowings in the year-ago week.

Deepening Recession Said to Be Likely

Wall Street Skeptical About Ford Program

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Many Wall Street professionals are skeptical about the President's economic proposals despite the sharp surge in stock prices yesterday that produced the steepest one-day gain in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

Many of the investment executives and analysts say that the rally was caused by removal of uncertainty about the administration's economic stance, coupled with the prospect of lower interest rates and a fall-off in "sell" orders.

But most Wall Streeters say they do not believe the President's program will solve the nation's economic woes, and some of them warned that a deepening recession is increasingly likely.

Even the most dramatic portions of Mr. Ford's program, such as the proposed increase in the investment-tax credit, which was designed to spur capital investment by corporations, are widely held to be insignificant in relation to the overall economic problems.

"Even if it (the credit) gets through Congress, there's a real question of whether it's going to stimulate people to invest in new productive facilities," said Donald Weeden, chairman of Weeden Co., a securities firm.

One Wall Street investment banker added: "The point has been missed completely (by the administration). Sure, the investment credit helps some, but until the country realizes that we're coming into a capital-short period, we're in trouble."

Henry Kaufman, partner and economist at Salomon Brothers, a

Wall Street firm, said he believed the investment-tax credit should be somewhat helpful to corporations. Another proposal, to make the offering of preferred stock more attractive, should be "marginally" helpful as well, he said, although "it remains to be seen how investors would view preferred stock as an investment."

Thornton O'Glove, a principal of the Wall Street firm of Coenen & Co., said the nation's utilities would be helped most by the liberalization in the investment-tax credit, but pointed out that part of that advantage might be eroded if increased profitability made it more difficult for the utilities to win rate increases from regulatory authorities.

As for the impact of the program on capital formation—that is the ability of companies to raise capital for expansion—Mr. O'Glove and others said the President's proposals were "minor."

Many Wall Streeters treated the economic program offhandedly, and some were almost disdainful.

"I didn't even bother to read the details," admitted one highly-rated securities analyst. "First of all, it just isn't that significant. And second, it's going to be far overshadowed by what happens to the economy generally."

Some corporate officials also questioned the value of the program, Donald Bell, financial vice-president of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in San Francisco, said the proposals would have "little if any" impact on his utility.

Mr. Bell said the reduction in taxes resulting from the liberalized investment-tax credit would have been about \$19 million in 1973. However, that money would have been used to reduce or to moderate rate increases under the California regulatory system, he said.

Furthermore, the company would have faced a \$2.5 million increase in taxes under the proposed 5-per-cent corporate tax surcharge, so it actually would have turned in a poorer profit performance under the President's proposals than without them, he said.

Company Reports

Kaiser Aluminum				Colgate-Palmolive				Kimberly-Clark			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	440.1	307.2		Revenue (millions)...	671.1	564.1		Revenue (millions)...	363.5	290.6	
Profits (millions)...	23.8	8.1	60.3	Profits (millions)...	103.1	25.61		Profits (millions)...	26.7	18.7	
Per Share	1.45	0.28		Per Share	0.45	0.38		Per Share	1.15	0.80	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)...	1,291.2	948.1		Revenue (millions)...	1,922.0	1,617.0		Revenue (millions)...	1,089.0	879.1	
Profits (millions)...	88.1	31.1		Profits (millions)...	76.86	76.19		Profits (millions)...	85.9	59.2	
Per Share	4.48	1.51		Per Share	1.12	0.95		Per Share	2.70	2.54	
Keynote Metals				Control Data				Citicorp			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	538.2	372.6		Revenue (millions)...	265.3	221.9		Revenue (millions)...	A 78.9	A 65.4	
Profits (millions)...	44.71	7.98		Profits (millions)...	6.38	13.23		Per Share	A 0.64	A 0.54	
Per Share	2.33	0.41		Per Share	0.45	0.81		Profits (millions)...	B 65.2	B 65.15	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Per Share	B 0.64	B 0.59	
Revenue (millions)...	1,506.0	1,047.0		Revenue (millions)...	1,922.0	1,617.0		Per Share	A 232.7	A 187.7	
Profits (millions)...	97.3	17.11		Profits (millions)...	19.73	45.67		Per Share	A 1.90A	A 1.58	
Per Share	5.47	0.83		Per Share	1.17	2.80		Profits (millions)...	B 232.6	B 185.5	
Mead				Raytheon				Time Inc.			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)...	498.6	326.7		Revenue (millions)...	491.4	384.1		Revenue (millions)...	203.5	179.7	
Profits (millions)...	22.14	14.32		Profits (millions)...	15.57	12.32		Profits (millions)...	9.14	9.13	
Per Share	1.12	0.80		Per Share	1.10	0.82		Per Share	0.92	0.88	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)...	1,170.2	867.9		Revenue (millions)...	1,396.9	1,152.8		Revenue (millions)...	592.5	518.12	
Profits (millions)...	67.13	36.30		Profits (millions)...	43.3	35.23		Profits (millions)...	35.99	32.18	
Per Share	4.01	1.83		Per Share	2.89	2.20		Per Share	3.58	3.20	
FPG Industries				CPC International							
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973					
Revenue (millions)...	458.1	371.3		Revenue (millions)...	68.4	48.6					
Profits (millions)...	20.1	2.2		Profits (millions)...	20.3	17.3					
Per Share	1.45	0.12		Per Share	0.86	0.73					
Nine Months				Nine Months							
Revenue (millions)...	1,300.0	1,130.0		Revenue (millions)...	1,842.0	1,304.9					
Profits (millions)...	75.0	69.3		Profits (millions)...	68.7	50.08					
Per Share	3.61	3.24		Per Share	2.51	2.11					

JET AVIATION

CHARTER
Business, private, emergency and ambulance flights. Operating worldwide with BAC 1-11, Gulfstream II Falcon/Mystere Lear Jet, MD-90 Citation, Sabre Liner, Piper.

MAINTENANCE
Dependable service and maintenance for commercial, executive and private planes. Stations in Zurich, Geneva, Basel and Milan.

SPECIAL SERVICES
Professional consulting aircraft appraisals, purchases, sales leasing Round-the-clock dispatch service out of Basel.

ZURICH-AIRPORT PHONE 01 8140114 TELEX 53188
BASEL-AIRPORT 061 443777 63133
GENEVA-AIRPORT 022 982270 22002
MILAN-AIRPORT 781494 32186</

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Cash prices on various markets as follows:

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

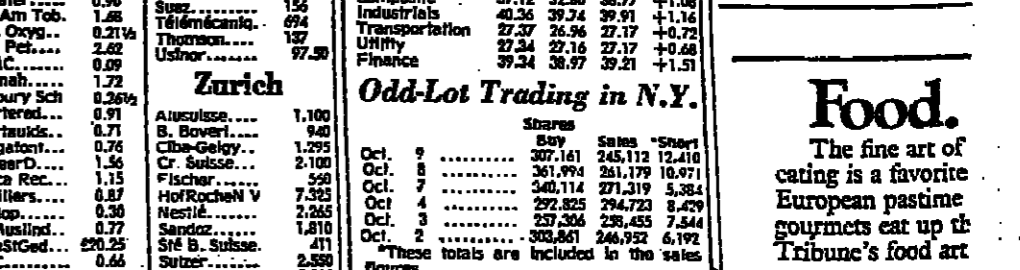
1730	Royal Bank S	30%	29	29 1/2	1/2
1730	Roy Trust A S <th>20%</th> <th>19 1/2</th> <th>20</th> <th>1/2</th>	20%	19 1/2	20	1/2
10500	Steinberg A S <th>16</th> <th>15 1/2</th> <th>15 1/2</th> <th>3/4</th>	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	3/4
100	Unican Sec <th>170</th> <th>170</th> <th>170</th> <th>5</th>	170	170	170	5

[illegible]

Day	2,540	Flint	9	New 1974 lows	28	58	A—Before securities trans
Miners	1,220	Fluoride	351	Most Active—American			B—After securities trans
		General	54,510				Manufacturers Mar
		ICI	2,430				

Rankings																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Jay Bank	1.41	Pierce.....	119	S&P Stocks	71.68	68.30	69.79	+1.97	A—Before securities trans.
Nash Gr.	1.34	Popeye.....	135					B—After securities trans.	
R.R.	0.81	Rh. Poulenc..	125	NYSE Index					
E.....	1.19	Sacilor.....	84.50						
Cater....	0.99	St. Gobain...	101.80						
				Composite	71.12	72.60	74.72	+1.12	



NOV 11 1950

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1974- Stocks and Bonds, High Low Last, Chg.										-1974- Stocks and Bonds, High Low Last, Chg.									
High Low Last, Chg.					High Low Last, Chg.					High Low Last, Chg.					High Low Last, Chg.				
Stk.	Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	Bond
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	150	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	151	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	152	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	153	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	154	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	155	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	156	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	157	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	158	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	159	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	160	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	161	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	162	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	163	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	164	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	165	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	166	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	167	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	168	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	169	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	170	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	171	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	172	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	173	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	174	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	175	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	176	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	177	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	178	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	179	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	180	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	181	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	182	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	183	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	184	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	185	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	186	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	187	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	188	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	189	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	190	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	191	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	192	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	193	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	194	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	195	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	196	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	197	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 100	4	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/2	198	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	199	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	200	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						201	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	202	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	203	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						204	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	205	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	206	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						207	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	208	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	209	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						210	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	211	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	212	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						213	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	214	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	215	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						216	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	217	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	218	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						219	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	220	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	221	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						222	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	223	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	224	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						225	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	226	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	227	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						228	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	229	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	230	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						231	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	232	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	233	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						234	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	235	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	236	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						237	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	238	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	239	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						240	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	241	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	242	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						243	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	244	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	245	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						246	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	247	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	248	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						249	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	250	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	251	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						252	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	253	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	254	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						255	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	256	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	257	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						258	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	259	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	260	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						261	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	262	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	263	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						264	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	265	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	266	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						267	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	268	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	269	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						270	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	271	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	272	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						273	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	274	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	275	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						276	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	277	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	278	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						279	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	280	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	281	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						282	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	283	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	284	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						285	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	286	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	287	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						288	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	289	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	290	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						291	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	292	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	293	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						294	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	295	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	296	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						297	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	298	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	299	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						300	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	301	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	302	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						303	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	304	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	305	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						306	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	307	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	308	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						309	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	310	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	311	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						312	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	313	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	314	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						315	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	316	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	317	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						318	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	319	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	320	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						321	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	322	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	323	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						324	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	325	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	326	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						327	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	328	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	329	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						330	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	331	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	332	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						333	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	334	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	335	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						336	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	337	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	338	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						339	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	340	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	341	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						342	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	343	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	344	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						345	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	346	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	347	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						348	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	349	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	350	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						351	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	352	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	353	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						354	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	355	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	356	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						357	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	358	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	359	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						360	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	361	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	362	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						363	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	364	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	365	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						366	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	367	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	368	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Co. 1						369	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	370	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0				

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										
Div In S P/E										Div In S P/E										Div In S P/E										
100% High Low Last. Ctr.										100% High Low Last. Ctr.										100% High Low Last. Ctr.										
29%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	21%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	21%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
30%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	22%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	22%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
31%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	23%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	23%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
32%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	24%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	24%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
33%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	25%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	25%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
34%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	26%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	26%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
35%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	27%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	27%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
36%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	28%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	28%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
37%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	29%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	29%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
38%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	30%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	30%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
39%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	31%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	31%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
40%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	32%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	32%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
41%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	33%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	33%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
42%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	34%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	34%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
43%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	35%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	35%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
44%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	36%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	36%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
45%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	37%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	37%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
46%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	38%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	38%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
47%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	39%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	39%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
48%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	40%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	40%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
49%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	41%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	41%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
50%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	42%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	42%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
51%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	43%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	43%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
52%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	44%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	44%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
53%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	45%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	45%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
54%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	46%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	46%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
55%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	47%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	47%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
56%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	48%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	48%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
57%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	49%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	49%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
58%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	50%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	50%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
59%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	51%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	51%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
60%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	52%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	52%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
61%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	53%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	53%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
62%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	54%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	54%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
63%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	55%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	55%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
64%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	56%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	56%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
65%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	57%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	57%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
66%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	58%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	58%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
67%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	59%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	59%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
68%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	60%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	60%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
69%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	61%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	61%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
70%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	62%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	62%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
71%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	63%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	63%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
72%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	64%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	64%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
73%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	65%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	65%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
74%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	66%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	66%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
75%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	67%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	67%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
76%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	68%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	68%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
77%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	69%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	69%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
78%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	70%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	70%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
79%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	71%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	71%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
80%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	72%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	72%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
81%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	73%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	73%	4%	15	18 1/4	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / October, 1974

\$175,000,000

Province of Ontario

f(Canada)

Thirty Year 10¼% Debentures Due October 1, 2004

Principal and interest payable in The City of New York in lawful money of the United States of America.

Salomon Brothers

Wood Gundy Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

A. E. Ames & Co.

Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc.

McLeod, Young, Weir, Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

Drexel Burnham & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. K

Peabody & Co. Lehman

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Smith, Barney & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Bell, Gouinlock & Company
Incorporated

Fry Mills Spence Inc.

Thomson Securities, Inc.

Burns Bros. and Timm

Greenshields & Co Inc

Stocks.

If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too. Complete listings every day.

Plus commodity prices,
plus mutual funds,
plus up-to-the-minute
exchange rates, plus
world business news.

Apts.

You're apt to find the apt. you seek — a tiny studio or a 10-room flat — in the Classified section of the **Herald Tribune**.

And if you've already got one, and want to rent or sell it, use the same section of the Herald Tribune for quick results. *Now*

Products.

If you make better ones, they say, the world will beat a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising.

And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the significant Europeans read

Artists.

We keep an eye on them, from the young and promising to the old and proven, and report on their activities every week.

If the European art scene is what you're interested in, then the International Herald Tribune is your newspaper.

Businessmen read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Because they know that serious estate agents and property developers who have something to say to investors will advertise in "International Real Estate," the weekly Friday marketplace for agents and buyers.

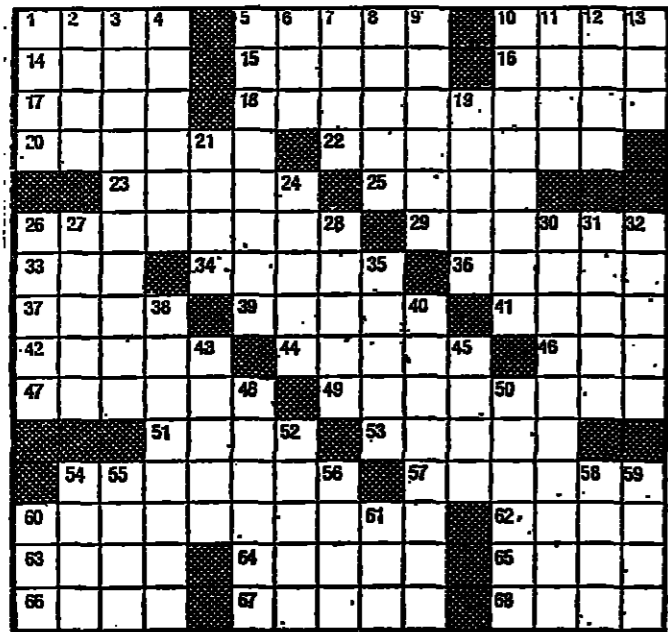
Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate

Because they know that serious estate agents and property developers who have something to say to investors will advertise in "International Real Estate", the weekly Friday marketplace for agents and buyers.

CROSSWORD

By WILWeng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Porous rock
 - 5 Office worker
 - 10 Exchange
 - 14 Goddess of discord
 - 15 Image, in France
 - 16 Poet Alexander
 - 17 Shopping place
 - 18 Machine gun, e.g.
 - 20 Word with remit or reply
 - 22 Pompous
 - 23 Investigate
 - 24 Star in Pegasus
 - 26 Positive
 - 29 Cuts
 - 33 Serviceman's address
 - 34 Judgment of a court
 - 36 Patio item
 - 37 Boo-boo
 - 39 Greek island
 - 41 Therefore
 - 42 Finally, in Paris
 - 44 Populace
 - 46 — crowd
 - 47 Caffeine solution
 - 49 Some oil companies
- DOWN**
- 1 Weather abbreviation
 - 2 Russian river
 - 3 Makes safe from combustion
 - 4 Gazing
 - 5 Stravinsky suite
 - 6 Lupino
 - 7 Cuts off
 - 8 Superior
 - 9 Accountant's need
 - 10 R.A.F. plane of W. W. II
 - 11 Deteriorated
 - 12 Copied
 - 13 Apiece
 - 19 Hurl
 - 21 Parlor piece
 - 24 Went wrong
 - 26 Say, in Germany
 - 27 "Once — time"
 - 28 Fisherman
 - 30 Sideshow performers
 - 31 English composer
 - 32 Opening
 - 35 Big books
 - 38 Hustler
 - 40 Characteristic of down
 - 43 Variable stars
 - 45 Parent
 - 48 Ships
 - 50 Cut slightly
 - 52 Certain prisoner
 - 54 Italian river
 - 55 Faithful, in Scotland
 - 56 Operatic slave
 - 58 Top Prefix
 - 59 Roads: Abbr.
 - 60 — up (botch)
 - 61 Spanish king



WEATHER

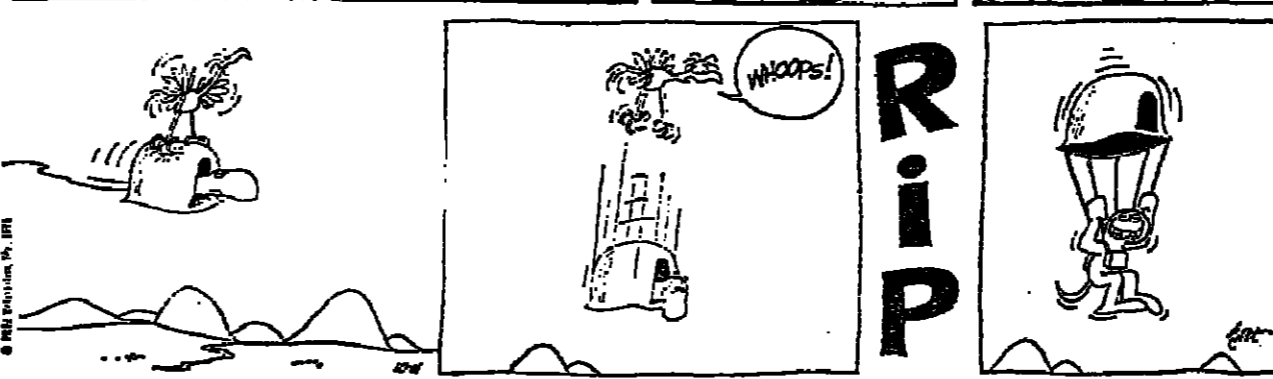
ALABAMA	47	Cloudy	48	Overcast
ALASKA	27	Cloudy	49	Cloudy
ARIZONA	28	Cloudy	50	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	29	Cloudy	51	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	30	Cloudy	52	Cloudy
CANADA	31	Cloudy	53	Cloudy
COLORADO	32	Cloudy	54	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	33	Cloudy	55	Cloudy
DELAWARE	34	Cloudy	56	Cloudy
FLORIDA	35	Cloudy	57	Cloudy
GEORGIA	36	Cloudy	58	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	37	Cloudy	59	Cloudy
INDIANA	38	Cloudy	60	Cloudy
IOWA	39	Cloudy	61	Cloudy
KANSAS	40	Cloudy	62	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	41	Cloudy	63	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	42	Cloudy	64	Cloudy
MAINE	43	Cloudy	65	Cloudy
MARYLAND	44	Cloudy	66	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	45	Cloudy	67	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	46	Cloudy	68	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	47	Cloudy	69	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	48	Cloudy	70	Cloudy
MISSOURI	49	Cloudy	71	Cloudy
MONTANA	50	Cloudy	72	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	51	Cloudy	73	Cloudy
NEVADA	52	Cloudy	74	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	53	Cloudy	75	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	54	Cloudy	76	Cloudy
NEW YORK	55	Cloudy	77	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	56	Cloudy	78	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	57	Cloudy	79	Cloudy
OHIO	58	Cloudy	80	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	59	Cloudy	81	Cloudy
OREGON	60	Cloudy	82	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	61	Cloudy	83	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	62	Cloudy	84	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	63	Cloudy	85	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	64	Cloudy	86	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	65	Cloudy	87	Cloudy
TEXAS	66	Cloudy	88	Cloudy
UTAH	67	Cloudy	89	Cloudy
Vermont	68	Cloudy	90	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	69	Cloudy	91	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	70	Cloudy	92	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	71	Cloudy	93	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	72	Cloudy	94	Cloudy
WYOMING	73	Cloudy	95	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



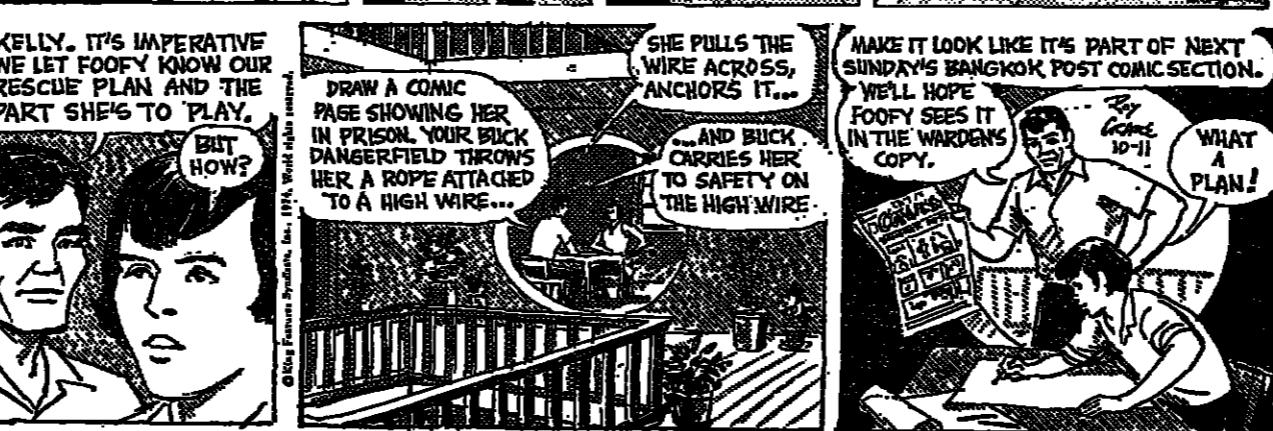
WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAP



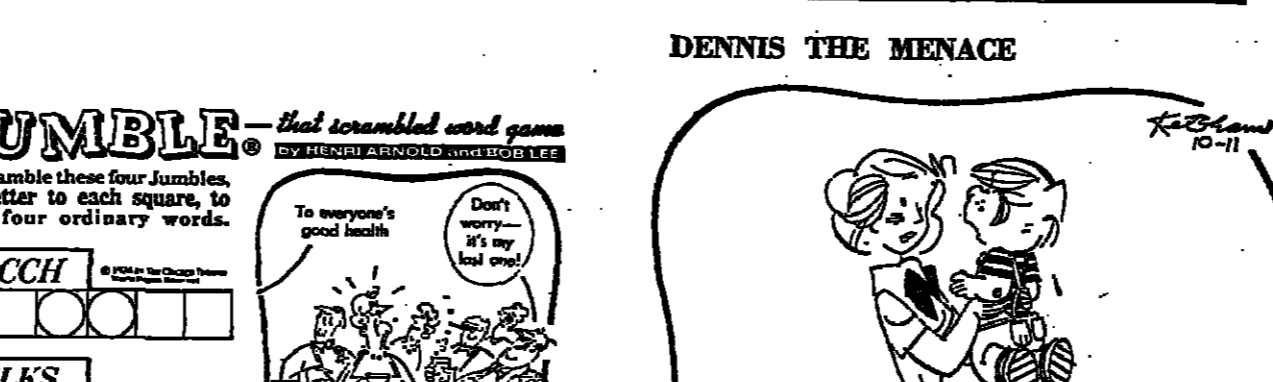
BUZZ SAWYER



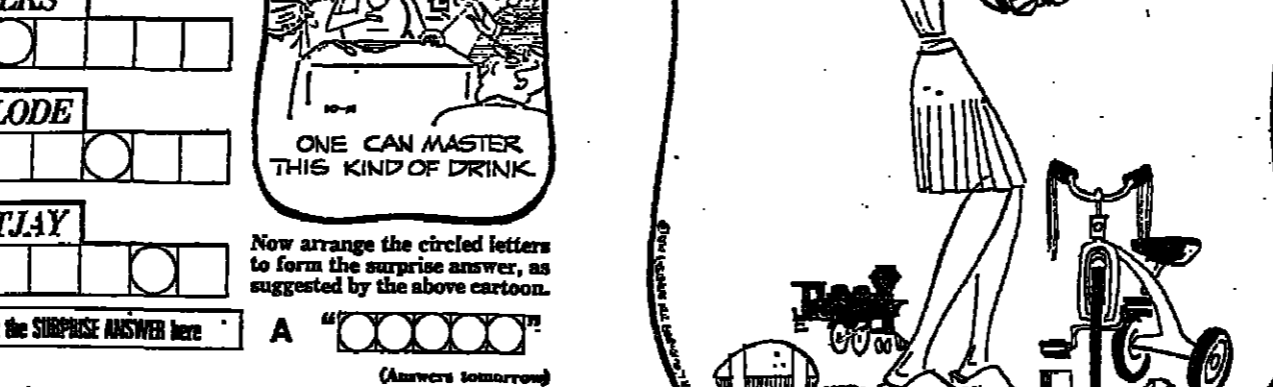
RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEPID HITCH GRISLY INFANT
Answers: A huge place in the country—THE CITY

BOOKS

THE PATTON PAPERS
1940-1945

By Martin Blumenson. Illustrated. \$39 pp. Houghton Mifflin Co. \$17.50 until Dec. 31, thereafter \$20.

Reviewed by Trumbull Higgins

MARTIN BLUMENSON is pre-eminently qualified—as a contemporary military historian and as the author of several serious studies on the European Theater during World War II—to write this authorized biography. (The first volume of "The Patton Papers," covering the years 1885-1940, came out in 1972.) Mr. Blumenson brings to this second volume the same sharp psychological insight into the inner turmoil of George Patton, both as an ambitious, old-fashioned and courtly patriotic hero, as well as a profane, reactionary and violent egomaniac—one who despised the Allies, dark-skinned races, poor discipline and slackers in about equal measure. In fact, Patton's ambivalence could at the same time condone the killing of prisoners and deplore the large-scale bombing of enemy civilians.

Patton's real achievement was to become probably the finest offensive general officer in an Army that originally was not distinguished by any particular desire or talent for combat. Mr. Blumenson makes clear why Patton was protected by highly placed friends, such as Henry Stimson and Eisenhower (to whom Patton ironically refers to as Divine Destiny), from his many flaws in tactical self-seeking and in flagrant loss of self-control. Rapidly expanding the U.S. Army was desperate for an aggressive, tough professional and an inspiring leader of men. At least, George Patton was not one of the boys, cautious gladiators, who, to his puzzled fury, even in wartime continued to be promoted above him, regardless of the consequences at the hands of an equally contemptuous enemy.

Indeed, it is Patton's often acute and unexpectedly humorous characterizations of men that provide the freshest perceptions in this full-fledged Victorian-style biography. For example, Patton described Montgomery's able chief of staff, Francis De Guingand, as "very clever, but extremely nervous and continually twisting his little pigtail about the neck of a match." Or in a portrait revealing of Patton's own prejudices as those of his subject, he admiringly delineates Cardinal Spellman as "a very clever little Irishman... anti-Negro, anti-CIO, anti-Jew and English—quite a man." At the height of his own finest hour in the Ardennes, Patton wrote of his great foe, "Montgomery 'Monty' is a tired little fart. War requires the taking of risks and he won't take them."

Writing to his aristocratic wife, Beatrice, at the victorious finale of his campaigns in May, 1945, Patton admitted "peace was going to be t.m.e." In truth, his disaster pointment as military go of Bavaria may be blamed his long-suffering friend a perior, Dwight D. Eisen Called upon to de-Nazi defeated Germans, who vastly preferred to their a Patton wished instead the "Mongols" as he call Russians, before the U.S. was deployed from Europe. Patton's demobilized to peace. Reluctantly kicked u by Eisenhower to a nond in charge of the military he so admired, Patton m been fortunate to be accid killed in an automobile cro day before his projected home.

In any event his usef as a casual of safer men, Patton's n perceptions were no longer ed. But, as he recorded private diary, while t the shattered pieces of t moralized U.S. II Corps fo its defeat at Kasserine "Men, even so-called grea were wonderfully weak and They are too damned War is very simple, dire ruthless. It takes a simp and ruthless man to wage George Patton may not been simple, but as this, thetic and flawlessly craf ography renders unmis: his was the directness an lessness that alone can t speedily victory in a pr and general war."

Trumbull Higgins is a historian for John Jay C City University of New Y. © The New York Times

Arts Agent

"Street Scene," the Kurt Elmer Rice-Laughton musical, will open the sea the Frankfurt American T Workshop in a product David Carr and starring Leonard Johnson. Perform at the Frankfurt Intern School in the suburb of On are scheduled for Oct. 11, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26.

The Orchestre de Paris, Sir Georg Solti, will pre premiere of "Noemans," work by Iannis Xenakis, performance of Henri Dut Concerto for Cello and Or "Tout un Monde Lointain." Oct. 16 at the Théâtre de l as part of the program Journées de Musique O poraine and the Festival- tonne. The program s repeated, with the addi Esham's Symphony No. 4, 18 at the Théâtre des at Rlyates and Oct. 22 and the Palais des Congrès.

The Orchestre National French Radio will mark its anniversary Oct. 15 and 18 Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Sergiu Celibidache conduc program that includes Best Fifth Piano Concerto with Benedetti-Michelangelo Works by Brahms and Ra also on the program.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr...

One of the practical disadvantages of using a great many conventions is that the temptation to use one may be too strong even though simple, direct action could be better. If West had not had a convention available on the diagrammed deal from the Spingold knockout teams here in July, he would perhaps have wound up more than 1,000 points better off.

After North bid one diamond and East made a take-out double, South showed club length. Two clubs in this position suggests at least a six-card suit, and a hand in the strength for a redouble.

At this point, a simple West player might simply jump to four hearts, expecting to find a double fit in the major suits. However, West was not sure that he wanted to play game, and not sure whether to play spades or hearts. Accordingly, West brought a conventional device into play: A responsive double. This variety of take-out double usually applies only when the opponents have bid and raised a suit. Extending it to this situation was a partnership experiment of dubious value. The double gave North a cheap opportunity to support clubs. He might have hesitated to support clubs at the five-level over a jump to four hearts. As it was the jump to four hearts came from East, and South, having heard about club support from North, promptly bid five clubs.

West's pass of five clubs was an invitation to his partner to continue, but East had bid enough already and simply doubled five clubs. Unfortunately, this contract was unbecomingly the declarer made the right decisions in spades and diamonds.

After a heart lead, South led East's ace and led a club and played a second East put up the king and to a low spade.

This was the first crucial Who had the ace and who the queen? It seemed like if West had not held the ace he would not have had an encouraging forcing pass club, and if East had he card he would have accepted invitation. So South put a spade jack, and breathed of relief when it forced it West returned a spade South won and ruffed a ruffed a heart, drew the trump and led the diamond East was sure to be short trumps, and this was the pick up any singleton on th except the queen. This perfectly, and the contract home for a score of 550.

NORTH (D)
♠ 6 4
♥ 3 10 3
♦ A K 9 6 3
♣ A 9 3

WEST ♠ A 10 7 2 ♠ Q 8 5 3
♥ K 8 7 6 4 ♥ A Q 9 8
♦ Q 8 2 ♦ 10
♣ 10 ♣ K J 4

SOUTH ♠ K J 5
♥ J 7 5 4
♦ Q 7 6 5 2
♣ 10

East and West were terrible. The bidding: North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠
3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠
Pass Dbl. Pass Pass
Pass

West led the heart six.

سكرا من الالاحل

Dodgers Develop Winning System

ES, Oct. 10 (NYT). — This year became a test of faith and baseball skill. The regular season broke like 1973 and this time the team fought off Cincinnati. But under the division system, the first 162 games only produce a tie for first place with three more games to be won against the winner of the other Division. To that short of that season would have meant failure again for the Dodgers.

But they took charge. Steve Garvey, 25-year-old former Michigan State football player who started the 1973 season as a pinch-hitter, wound up this year with the best season any Dodger first baseman had enjoyed since Gil Hodges was at his peak. Dave Lopes, 28, a 26th draft choice in 1968 who had spent five seasons in the minors, became the regular second baseman only last year. Bill Russell, 25, but in his sixth Dodger season, established himself as a first-class shortstop after the retirement of Maury Wills. Ron Cey, 26, in only his second full major league season, gave the team solid play at third, which had been missing for years.

That was the infield. Joe Ferguson, 28, and Steve Yeager, 25, did the catching. Bill Buckner, 24, played left field and hit .314. Willie Crawford, 28, shared right field with Ferguson at times. All those are home-grown Dodger system products, and the man most proud of them is Alex Campanis, Director of scouting when he came here with the club from Brooklyn, he then took over the minor league operation and is now in effect general manager with the title vice-president of player personnel.

Campanis presided over all of those careers and suffered over countless other prospects who didn't pan out. He made the trades that finally brought it all off—Jim Wynn from Houston, Mike Marshall from Montreal, Andy Messersmith from the California Angels, Tommy John from the Chicago White Sox. Each had been successful elsewhere, each was better than ever as a Dodger.

A World Series is always nice to win but it doesn't mean as much to baseball people as the six-month pursuit of the League Championship. The Dodgers waited nine years after Sandy Koufax's retirement for this one.

Next the A's will test Alvin Dark's theory in the World Series against two opponents—the Los Angeles Dodgers and History. Only the New York Yankees have won as many as three consecutive World Series but in a variety of combinations because they actually won five in succession, 1949 through 1953, and four in a row, 1936 through 1939. But in those years, there were no divisions in

each league, hence no championship series. Dark, again a prejudiced witness, believes that it's more difficult now to maintain a World Series reign.

"You've got to do it twice now—in the playoff and then in the World Series itself," Dark said. "The more situations there are, the more difficult it is. You've got to win seven games now to win the World Series—three in the playoff, four in the series itself."

But if the A's are to win, they must accomplish it with what might be a semi-butcher in right field. During the championship series, Reggie Jackson was the A's designated hitter. But in the World Series, the American League team is not permitted to use its designated hitter. It must comply with the National League's old-fashioned rule that the pitcher must bat for himself. Jackson has been hobbling on a pulled hamstring muscle in his right leg. As a designated hitter, he hobbled easily into second base yesterday when Don Baylor couldn't leap high enough against the leftfield wall. But in the World Series, he will be hobbling in right field where his slowness might sabotage the A's defense. But the A's are not about to surrender his bat for his glove.

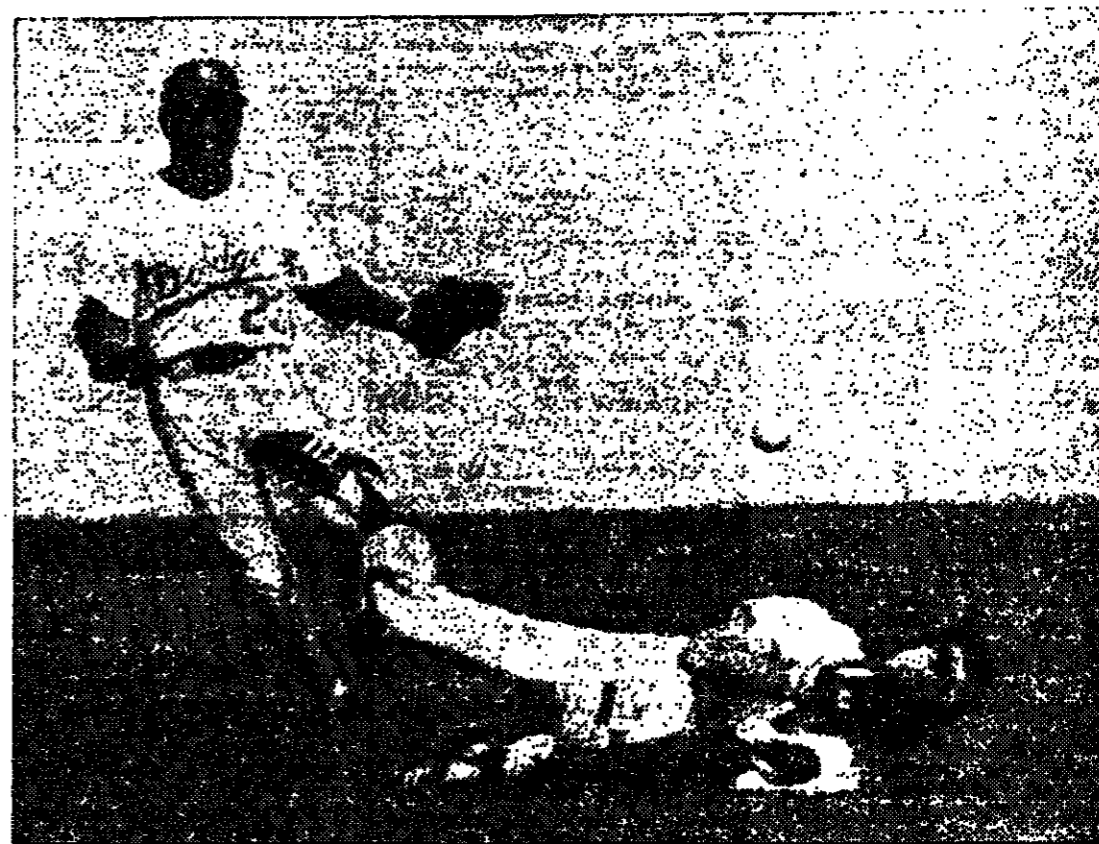
"I could only help," Jackson acknowledged as champagne trickled down his neck, "so I had to earn my money."

He is the A's highest salaried player. He was awarded his request of \$135,000 when he went to arbitration earlier this year.

"But don't worry, I'll play right field Saturday," he said, referring to the World Series opener. "I can run if I have to. I think the days off will help me. I had a heating pad on it last night and I didn't sleep at all. I whirled it before the game and then I



WATERED-DOWN VICTORY—Ron Cey lets go with a plastic bucket of water as bullpen catcher Mark Cress holds on to team vice-president Red Patterson after the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates to win first pennant in eight years...



... but not with the help of this play. Outfielder Bill Buckner falls while chasing Jimmy off the bat of Pittsburgh's Paul Popovich in the sixth inning. Centerfielder Billy Wynn watches the ball fall safely for one of five hits off winner Don Sutton.

Oakland Puts Its Theory Into Practice and Comes Up With Victories

By Dave Anderson

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—In a relaxed moment before yesterday's American League championship series ended, a prejudiced witness, Alvin Dark, was testifying why his Oakland A's play baseball so well. "One, pitching," the A's manager said. "Three tremendous starting pitchers in Catfish Hunter, Ken Holtzman and Vida Blue plus Rollie Fingers in the bullpen. Two, a set man in each position who can do the job. Great defensively. No butchers. Three, they know how to score some kind of way and beat you some kind of way."

In the hours that followed, the A's proved Dark's theory, point by point, in qualifying for the opportunity to win the World Series for the third consecutive year. Hunter and Fingers collaborated to hold the Baltimore Orioles to five hits. None of the A's made an error. They scored one run on four walks in the fifth inning. And their only hit, a double high off the leftfield wall by Reggie Jackson in the seventh, produced the winning run in a 2-1 victory that assured their entry in the first World Series to be played entirely in California, a 400-mile commute on the Camino Real, the freeway constructed by the Spanish settlers there two centuries ago.

More Difficult Times

Next the A's will test Alvin Dark's theory in the World Series against two opponents—the Los Angeles Dodgers and History. Only the New York Yankees have won as many as three consecutive World Series but in a variety of combinations because they actually won five in succession, 1949 through 1953, and four in a row, 1936 through 1939. But in those years, there were no divisions in

each league, hence no championship series. Dark, again a prejudiced witness, believes that it's more difficult now to maintain a World Series reign.

"You've got to do it twice now—in the playoff and then in the World Series itself," Dark said. "The more situations there are, the more difficult it is. You've got to win seven games now to win the World Series—three in the playoff, four in the series itself."

But if the A's are to win, they must accomplish it with what might be a semi-butcher in right field. During the championship series, Reggie Jackson was the A's designated hitter. But in the World Series, the American League team is not permitted to use its designated hitter. It must comply with the National League's old-fashioned rule that the pitcher must bat for himself. Jackson has been hobbling on a pulled hamstring muscle in his right leg. As a designated hitter, he hobbled easily into second base yesterday when Don Baylor couldn't leap high enough against the leftfield wall. But in the World Series, he will be hobbling in right field where his slowness might sabotage the A's defense. But the A's are not about to surrender his bat for his glove.

"I could only help," Jackson acknowledged as champagne trickled down his neck, "so I had to earn my money."

He is the A's highest salaried player. He was awarded his request of \$135,000 when he went to arbitration earlier this year.

"But don't worry, I'll play right field Saturday," he said, referring to the World Series opener. "I can run if I have to. I think the days off will help me. I had a heating pad on it last night and I didn't sleep at all. I whirled it before the game and then I

wrapped it with two ace bandages from the calf to the top of the thigh. I didn't want to be part of a ballplayer. I'm making too much money for that. But that double gave me a feeling of contributing."

His home run, two doubles and a single helped the A's win the last two games of the World Series last year after the New York Mets had taken a 3-2 advantage in games.

"But two years ago I cried like a baby when I couldn't play in the World Series because of a bad left leg. That was a lot worse than this one. I had a ruptured hamstring that time, stretched tendons and swelled ligaments. I'm beginning to think I'm going to have to examine the way I play the game. I'm the oldest 28 there is. I run around like I'm 49."

Takes Care of Himself

As he spoke, he was told that Charles O. Finley, the A's owner, had announced that the A's physician would check Jackson's leg. "The doctor can't tell," Jackson said. "This isn't like a broken bone. He can't tell how much it's healed. I'm the only one who can tell and I know that I'll be playing."

The last time the A's doctor looked at anybody, he was reminded, "it was Mike Andrews."

Reggie Jackson laughed. He remembered how Finley and the A's physician allegedly conspired to fabricate a bad injury for Andrews in order to drop him from the World Series roster after he had made two errors in the A's loss to the Mets in the second game last year.

"I like that," Reggie Jackson said, smiling. That also is the A's way to play baseball.

Defeats to Gain Right Title

PHIA, Oct. 10 (UPI). — World champion Emile Griffith earned yet at the middleweight division a 10-round win over Bennie Briscoe.

3, captured Briscoe's second middleweight title victory and profit into the title classic display of

ry good, I fought it smart," Griffith said. "Hard guy to fight. Anyone who comes I'd like to take a never thought about guess that's why we fight planned." And who boosted his 17-stitch record to 78-2-1 the hard-hitting prevented him from 7 damaging blows. He was in trouble at

ter Tomasco scored 1-1 for Griffith and Tress had it 49-43 for Judge Earl Vann 1-1-45.

second consecutive Briscoe, 31, who was last May by Rodrigo 1-1-45. Boxing Council champion. The 19 Association champion, who has already 1-1-45.

Briscoe, 49-14-2, said fight he would not his trainer, Quenzell he felt, "very strong- 1-1-45 should start con- 1-1-45

up my mind that he 1-1-45, then either he 1-1-45 or find a new man- 1-1-45. "He's been too 1-1-45 for me to watch 1-1-45 and hear on in. 1-1-45 look anything like 1-1-45 Briscoe I know."

Sign End 1-1-45 (NYT). — 1-1-45 and Bruins of the 1-1-45 League have 1-1-45, a wide recep- 1-1-45 released by the Clin- 1-1-45

Manager Cites Bad Calls Orioles Find Umpires Too Tough

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10 (UPI). — Manager Earl Weaver has no doubts the umpiring was the reason his Baltimore Orioles lost to the Oakland A's, 2-1, yesterday. He found themselves runners-up for the American League Pennant.

"(Pitcher Mike) Cuellar didn't have any trouble except with the umpire. I wish I could have taken (home plate umpire Dave) Phillips out of the game, said the Orioles' leader, who took Cuellar out in the fifth inning after four straight walks gave the A's

a one-run lead. By then, Cuellar had walked nine batters.

Weaver, who is known for his argumentative ways with umpires, stormed out of the dugout in the first inning to dispute a pitch to Sal Bando. "Phillips told me to quit hollering," Weaver said. "And I told him this was a championship game and I'd be hollering for eight more innings."

Things only got worse in the fifth inning, Weaver said, when the four walks, including an intentional one to Joe Mauer, produced the first run of the game. The other walks went to Bando, Reggie Jackson and Gene Tenace.

"Cuellar wouldn't give into those guys," Weaver said. "He would have come across when he had to. I'm talking about the strike three he threw to Bando and Jackson in that inning."

Cuellar left the Orioles dressing room early, but according to Weaver and other players, the veteran southpaw felt his stuff was good.

Catcher Elrod Hendricks had the same gripe about some of the calls, but he was willing to give the umpire the benefit of the doubt.

"The background is terrible out there and the showers came in when they were toughening the ball and Cuellar's pitches are hard to call."

"I've never seen Cuellar as wild as he was today," Hendricks said.

"I've never seen Cuellar as wild as he was today," Hendricks said.

"I've never seen Cuellar as wild as he was today," Hendricks said.

mitted, but he said the pitch that walked Jackson on a full count in the fifth inning was "definitely a good pitch. It was on the inside corner."

Hendricks added, "But you can't change what the umpire says."

Ross Grimsley came in to relieve Cuellar and gave up what became the deciding run when he served up a fast ball that Jackson sent down the leftfield line for a double, scoring Bando from first in the seventh.

"It was a fast ball away," Grimsley said. "I didn't think he'd be looking for it. Maybe we should have had a shot at Bando at home, too. He's a slow runner."

"But who knows," Grimsley said, offering an epitaph for the long season, "you can second guess: all you want now."

The Canadians think the Russians were playing wide and there were opportunities for the Canadians to attack down the middle.

Cheevers said that when the Canadians skated out for the game, there was suddenly a Russian player guarding the middle territory. "It makes you think they knew something about what we planned," he said.

"We Russians bugged some of the rooms with listening devices, probably to find out our strategy and how we would play them."

Cheevers said he discovered a small transmitter in the dresser drawer of his room. "It had wires in it so I saw some Canadian songs, then ripped it apart," he said.

Gordie Howe and Mike Walton also found listening devices hidden in their rooms, Cheevers said. "And I think some of the other players did, too. Walton taught the Soviets the beauties of the English language when he detected the transmitter. I don't think they'll play that tape back in public."

Canadians think the Russians were able to learn their strategy for the sixth game of the series—the second played in Moscow—with the listening devices, Cheevers said. Prior to that game, the Canadians held a strategy meeting in a room on the 16th floor of the Russia Hotel. Coach Bill Earris noted during the meeting that the Rus-

haws lose Gilliam

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT). — A starting guard, Herm Gilliam, has been lost to the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association for six weeks, after undergoing surgery to repair torn cartilage in his left knee, which he injured in a workout three weeks ago.

Dodgers Choice In World Series

LAS VEGAS, Oct. 10 (AP). — Oddsmaker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder has made the Los Angeles Dodgers an 11-10 favorite over the Oakland A's in the World Series, which starts Saturday.

He also has tabbed the Dodgers an opening game 11-10 choice with Andy Messersmith scheduled to pitch for Los Angeles against Oakland's Ken Holtzman.

Oct. 12—at Los Angeles.
Oct. 13—at Los Angeles.
Oct. 14—at Oakland, n.
Oct. 15—at Oakland, n.
Oct. 16—at Oakland, n. (if necessary).
Oct. 17—at Los Angeles (if necessary).
Oct. 18—at Los Angeles (if necessary).
Oct. 19—at Los Angeles (if necessary).

And then after the Rangers' Greg Polis tied the game 37 seconds later, Washington added another shocker by going ahead 2-1 on Ron Anderson's goal at 9:32 of the second period. However, the Rangers scored five of the game's next six goals to post a 6-3 victory.

As for the Scouts, they, too, ran into some serious trouble late in the game, with Toronto scoring four goals in the final period to run off with a 6-2 decision.

Elsewhere on the NHL's opening night, Montreal had to score twice in the final period to salvage a 5-5 tie with the New York Islanders; Detroit edged Chicago 3-1; Pittsburgh downed Minnesota, 4-2; St. Louis tied California, 4-4; and Vancouver and Atlanta skated to a 3-3 tie.

"We did better than I expected," said Doug Mohns of the Caps, a veteran of 21 NHL seasons. "When some of these guys play together a bit more, we'll gain some cohesion."

Polis, an off-season acquisition from St. Louis, and rookie Rick Middleton each scored twice for the Rangers, which had to make coach Emile Francis smile on opening night—even though there are some 80-odd games left in the regular season plus a good many in the ever-expanding playoffs.

Maple Leafs 6, Scouts 2

At Toronto, Jim McKeen, Darryl Sittler, Ian Turnbull and Dave Keon all scored in the third period to break the Scouts' first-night balloon. For Keon, it was the 250th goal of his career.

NHL Results

NY Rangers 6, Washington 3 (Polis 2, Middleton 2, Park, Gilbert, Brynck, Altemus, 2, Vancouver 2 (Graves, Lefter, Richard, Goud, Levy, Verter, Gary).

St. Louis 4, Montreal 5 (Harris 2, St. Louis 4, California 4 (Pelamari 2, Stewart 2, Nyström, Mahovlich 2, Lembeck, Connors).

Toronto 6, Chicago 1 (Grant, Carro, Carro).

Caps, Scouts Routed Rough Debut for NHL Newcomers

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI). — For the Washington Caps and the Kansas City Scouts, it was welcome to the National Hockey League.

The Caps and Scouts, the NHL's newest arrivals in what is fast becoming an annual ritual of expansion by two, got their expected rough debut in the world of major league hockey last night, losing by fairly one-sided scores to the New York Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs, respectively.

For a while, it looked like the Caps might pull off an upset by downing the Rangers at Madison Square Garden. Jim Hryniuk shocked the capacity New York crowd by beating the Rangers' Ed Giacomin after 5 minutes 6 seconds of the first period to give the Caps a 1-0 lead.

And then after the Rangers' Greg Polis tied the game 37 seconds later, Washington added another shocker by going ahead 2-1 on Ron Anderson's goal at 9:32 of the second period. However, the Rangers scored five of the game's next six goals to post a 6-3 victory.

As for the Scouts, they, too, ran into some serious trouble late in the game, with Toronto scoring four goals in the final period to run off with a 6-2 decision.

Elsewhere on the NHL's opening night, Montreal had to score twice in the final period to salvage a 5-5 tie with the New York Islanders; Detroit edged Chicago 3-1; Pittsburgh downed Minnesota, 4-2; St. Louis tied California, 4-4; and Vancouver and Atlanta skated to a 3-3 tie.

"We did better than I expected," said Doug Mohns of the Caps, a veteran of 21 NHL seasons. "When some of these guys play together a bit more, we'll gain some cohesion."

Polis, an off-season acquisition from St. Louis, and rookie Rick Middleton each scored twice for the Rangers, which had to make coach Emile Francis smile on opening night—even though there are some 80-odd games left in the regular season plus a good many in the ever-expanding playoffs.

Maple Leafs 6, Scouts 2

At Toronto, Jim McKeen, Darryl Sittler, Ian Turnbull and Dave Keon all scored in the third period to break the Scouts' first-night balloon. For Keon, it was the 250th goal of his career.

NHL Results

NY Rangers 6, Washington 3 (Polis 2, Middleton 2, Park, Gilbert, Brynck, Altemus, 2, Vancouver 2 (Graves, Lefter, Richard, Goud, Levy, Verter, Gary).

St. Louis 4, Montreal 5 (Harris 2, St. Louis 4, California 4 (Pelamari 2, Stewart 2, Nyström, Mahovlich 2, Lembeck, Connors).

Canadiens 5, Islanders 5

At Montreal, Pete Mahovlich completed a hat trick of power-play goals with two in the final period with less than two minutes remaining to earn the Canadiens their hard-pressed tie. Mahovlich earlier scored on a power play at 12:04 of the first period.

Red Wings 2, Black Hawks 1

At Detroit, Guy Charron tipped in Jack Lynch's shot with 37 seconds remaining to deliver the victory to the Wings. Danny Grant and Mickey Redmond scored the other Red Wings goals while Ivan Boldirev had the only Chicago marker.

Penguins 4, North Stars 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Syl Apps scored two goals in the final period to break a 2-2 tie and give

the Penguins the triumph. The North Stars outlasted the Penguins, 48-35, but Apps, who scored his first goal while Pittsburgh was short-handed, put the game away with his second 10 minutes later.

Canucks 3, Flames 3

At Vancouver, B.C., Dennis Ververgaert's second-period goal boosted the Canucks to a tie with Atlanta. John Gould and Don Lever scored in the first period for Vancouver with newly-obtained Billard Graves countering for Atlanta.

Seals 4, Blues 4

At Oakland, Calif., Larry Saccharuk and Doug Palazzari scored third-period goals to lift St. Louis to a tie with California. Len Frig scored twice, each scored two goals for the Seals to give them a 4-2 lead in the third period.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED SITUATIONS WANTED

Société Internationale Mo COURCELLES

Recherche pour Service de Personnel

Employée Administrative

Commissaire dactylo, rapide, métho-

dique. Réponse écrite pour travaux

Location pour 2 personnes. Paris.

Tel. : pour RVS 404 de GRAVILLOU,

22-54-04 - 74-51-22.

U.S. ACCREDITED TUTOR for high

school student, 18 years, who

was awarded highest honors in

university. French, English, and

mathematics. Free home visits. Please

write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

GERMAN GIRL, 25, ex-stewardess,

fluent in English, French and Ger-

man seeks job as secretary/interpreter

in the U.S. or Europe. U.S. citizen.

Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

PSYCHOLOGIST, 40, organizer, expe-

rience in English, French, and Ger-

man seeks job as secretary/interpreter

in the U.S. or Europe. U.S. citizen.

Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

EXPERIENCED COMPUTER engineer

with 10 years experience in the

international company. Write to:

Box 1111, Riverside, 4 St. Louis, Mo. 63104.

HELP WANTED

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

St. Louis, Mo. 63104. Call: 636-26-00.

AT-PAIR WANTED to live with

family. Write to: Box 1111, Riverside, 4

